

Support Expected For Dollar

Industrial Powers Likely to Back Current Rates

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and top officials of six other industrial democracies are likely to commit themselves Saturday to maintaining the current value of the dollar for at least a few more months, according to senior U.S. and European officials.

Such an agreement would mean that officials of these countries disagree with many economists who believe the dollar must decline.

So far this year, the seven countries have poured an estimated \$70 billion into the currency markets to support the dollar.

Technically, an agreement means that the countries would try to maintain "reference zones" for the exchange rates of the dollar against the Deutsche mark and the Japanese yen. These zones were established by the group when it met at the Louvre offices of the French Finance Ministry on Feb. 22.

Beyond a currency agreement, officials of the Group of Seven, as the countries are known, are predicting a low-decibel meeting in Washington with little likelihood of important policy changes.

They expect little of the finger-pointing that marked some other meetings. "Nobody's bashing anybody," a senior official in the Reagan administration said.

Officials said they mainly expected the seven nations to refine their positions on such issues as the debt burden of developing countries, coordination of domestic economic policies and economic aid to the poorest countries.

"We are all imperfectly muddling through," said Dietrich von Kays, a top economic official at the West German Embassy in Washington.

The finance ministers and central bankers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada will be meeting for the first time since the economic summit conference in Venice in June.

The group will convene just before next week's annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

One reason that few noteworthy agreements are expected at the Group of Seven meeting is that its

See DOLLAR, Page 17

3 Allies Back More Arms Pacts, But Bonn Disagrees on Priority

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The United States' main Western European allies called Friday for a series of additional disarmament accords to be enacted after the expected U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate and shorter-range missiles.

But West Germany differed with Britain and France over how soon to seek reductions in arsenals of battlefield-range weapons.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac were among conservative political leaders at a conference in West Berlin who issued a joint statement welcoming "the new climate in East-West relations."

The statement by the International Democrat Union expressed "deep satisfaction" with the U.S.-Soviet agreement in principle last week to sign an agreement banning nuclear missiles with a range of between 300 and 3,500 miles. The union is an umbrella organization grouping conservative parties in 25 countries.

The statement also called for a low U.S.-Soviet agreement to slash long-range missile arsenals by 50 percent, for multilateral accords to ban chemical weapons and reduce conventional forces, and for efforts to reduce battlefield-range missiles.

It was clear, however, that the principal European allies had differing views over priorities for future arms control discussions.

Mrs. Thatcher said at a news

conference that efforts to reduce battlefield-range missiles, or those with ranges of less than 300 miles, should come only after agreements were reached to ban chemical weapons and to reduce conventional forces in Europe.

"Until those two things are dealt with," she said, "I do not think we should go any further on nuclear weapons in Europe."

Mr. Chirac indicated that he agreed with her. He said the top priority should be a long-range missile treaty, and he did not mention battlefield-range weapons when asked about future priorities.

Britain and France say they fear the Russians could use talks on battlefield-range weapons as a feint for proposing the removal of all of them from Europe, which

would leave Western Europe vulnerable to a perceived Soviet advantage in conventional forces.

Mr. Kohl, however, said that West Germany was "particularly threatened" by battlefield-range missiles, because most of them would explode on West German soil in a war due to West Germany's geographical position as NATO's front-line nation.

"We do not want to stop" with the intermediate-range agreement, Mr. Kohl said.

A high-ranking West German official said Bonn opposed what he called Mrs. Thatcher's "rigid order" for when to hold discussions over battlefield-range missiles. Mrs. Thatcher's formulation would

See ALLIES, Page 5

Soviet Panel Discusses German Confederation

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

A panel of high-level Soviet officials is weighing a possible initiative to promote a confederation between the two German states, according to Otfried Hennig, state secretary in the West German Ministry of International Relations.

Such a confederation could lead to the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. forces from East and West Germany.

Mr. Hennig said in a speech Thursday in Frankfurt that there were "indications" that such a concept was being considered as early as January by a panel including Valentin M. Falin, head of the Soviet news agency Novosti, and Georgi A. Arbatov, director of the North American section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Hennig's remarks led to reports in Western publications that the Soviet Union was drafting proposals for German reunification, but his office said Friday that he

had never made such a statement. An official in his office said Mr. Hennig had used the term "confederation," not "reunification."

The official said Mr. Hennig had stressed that "confederation" implied cooperation between sovereign states, which was incompatible with Bonn's goal of reunification through self-determination and free elections.

The official added that the Soviet objective appeared to be to split West Germany from the Western alliance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Falin said on West German television that he could imagine a situation "in a common European house" in which there would be two German states without foreign troops on their territories.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's press spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said Friday that the government had "no hard information" that the Soviet Union was proposing a confederation of the two Germans.



Caspar Weinberger inspecting captured mines Friday aboard a U.S. vessel in the Gulf.

U.S. Will Destroy Iran Ship

Weinberger Gives Tehran Warning On Visit to Gulf

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — The Iranian ship captured Monday by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf was to be blown up early Saturday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Friday.

"We are going to destroy that ship," Mr. Weinberger said aboard the LaSalle, the flagship of the U.S. Middle East Task Force, where he flew by helicopter after arriving in the Gulf region for a five-day trip.

The officers and crewmen assembled for his visit broke into wild applause.

Mr. Weinberger was shown nine mines taken from the ship, the Iran Ajr.

"We are not going to let that ship go back and do it again," he said.

UN diplomats say Iran is cooperating on putting into effect a Gulf cease-fire. Page 2.

later aboard the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal.

He added that any other vessels found laying mines would also be destroyed.

The Iran Ajr was being towed toward deeper waters by the frigate Jarrett to be scuttled. Navy officers said it was filled with explosives that were ready to be detonated.

Asked by a sailor aboard the Guadalcanal, "Are the Iranians aware what we're going to do to this ship?" Mr. Weinberger replied: "They'll see it when it goes up — or I should say down."

The craft was captured in a raid by Special Operations forces sent to the Gulf as part of the effort to protect oil shipping at the request of Kuwait, which has supported Iraq in its seven-year war against Iran.

The raid included two sweeps by Army OH-6 Stealth helicopters, from the top-secret Task Force 160, based in Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and a boarding party of Navy SEAL commandos sent onto the stricken craft, according to reports from a number of sources.

The bodies of three Iranian sailors were recovered, and 26 seamen were picked up from the water. Two crewmen are believed to be missing.

The Iranian survivors and the bodies were to be turned over to Iranian officials in the Sultanate of Oman on Saturday.

The American amphibious craft Raleigh, believed to be carrying the Iranians, was seen off Dubai at midday on Friday, escorted by other warships and moving swiftly south.

Mr. Weinberger said that nine mines had been found in the Gulf, one of which was blown up Friday.

Television footage provided by the navy showed two frogmen approaching a mine in an inflatable rubber dinghy, swimming up to it and attaching plastic explosives. The blast sent a column of water at least 100 feet in the air.

In Tehran, President Ali Khamenei said at a Friday prayer gathering, the theocracy's major political forum, that "we will respond to America's wicked acts in the Persian Gulf."

He said at the rally that the United States had sent a message through the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, asking that the Iranians consider the matter closed.

"If you don't have the guts for fighting and war, then why do you foment tension?" he asked during the sermon, broadcast on Tehran radio, adding:

"Our nation takes delivery of bodies of its young martyrs, and martyrdom is an honor for us. But what will you have to say tomorrow when you hand over corpses of young Americans to their families?"

In the Gulf war itself, Iraq said its planes had hit another "large maritime target," the usual term for

See GULF, Page 5

Soviet Cutback Curbs Syrian Military War Effort Is Also Hindered by Economic Reversals

By Jim Hoagland and Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Syria's ability to fight a full-scale war with Israel is being eroded by economic revers-

es at home and an apparent decision by the Soviet Union to cut back on the volume and sophistication of weapons shipped to Syrian military forces, diplomatic sources report.

Once seen by Western analysts as the most privileged recipient of Soviet arms in the Middle East and Moscow's most reliable ally in the region, Syria now appears to occupy a less than pre-eminent position in Soviet relations in the area.

The shift in Soviet policy, according to Western officials, appears to be linked to attempts to broker new Middle East peace initiatives by increasing diplomatic contacts with Israel, pressing for reunification of the Palestine Liberation Organization and maintaining good relations with the adversaries in the Gulf war, Iran and Iraq.

"The Soviets are not supplying major new items now," said one diplomat. "The flow of arms is down to a trickle, as a result of a lack of money and of a Soviet strategy of not sending anything beyond replenishments for what is already there — trucks for trucks."

One new weapon system that the Soviet Union is delivering, according to Western officials, is the MiG-29 jet fighter. But the delivery — two squadrons totaling 24 aircraft — is two years late, and Syria got these advanced jets only after India and Iraq.

"I haven't seen any flying or at the airfield," said one Western official. "They may still be in crates."

Even so, noted a Western military analyst, "You don't go to war with your MiG-29, you go to war with your air force."

The MiG-29, a sophisticated aircraft designed for fighting from a distance, does not markedly improve Syria's ability to intercept an Israeli air attack, the analyst said.

Western sources said published reports that the Soviets had given Syria SS-23 surface-to-surface missiles capable of hitting deep inside Israel had not been substantiated.

"We haven't seen them, and you can't hide something like that in this country," one analyst said.

A chrome-plated model of the missile sits on the desk of Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, who has declined to say whether Syria has the SS-23 in its missile arsenal.

"It just remains a model," said one Western official. "The SS-23 is a balance changer, and they are not going to get it" under Moscow's policy of providing only defensive weapons to Syria, he predicted.

Syrian officials do not acknowledge that the gap between their military capability and Israel's is steadily widening, as the diplomatic sources maintain.

"There is absolutely no change," said General Tlas, speaking through an interpreter in an interview. New Soviet initiatives in the Middle East, he said, "have not affected the policy of furnishing weapons to Syria."

But, General Tlas added, a lack of resources is hampering Syria from attaining its goal of reaching military balance, or what he called "strategic parity" with Israel.

"The Soviet Union knows the arsenal of Israel and that we are far behind Israel," he said. "We are

See SYRIA, Page 2

Hurricane Pummels Bermuda

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMILTON, Bermuda — A hurricane lifted boats out of the water, flipped cars and tore roofs off buildings Friday, with winds of up to 112 miles an hour as it moved across Bermuda and into the Atlantic.

No deaths or serious injuries were reported, said Bryan Darby, a government spokesman.

Forecasters were stunned that the hurricane, which was designated Emily, gained strength even as it picked up forward speed.

"We've been very lucky," Mr. Darby said. "It was a swift, sharp punch."

The hurricane was the first to hit Bermuda directly since 1963.

Power was cut off over about 90 percent of the island but by early afternoon workers had restored electricity to Hamilton, the capital.

Many hotels, particularly along the south shore where Bermuda's famous beaches are located, were badly damaged.

The island's airport was closed but officials said it would probably reopen over the weekend.

Hundreds of houses and commercial buildings lost their roofs. A television station and six radio stations were knocked out.

The cruise ship Atlantic, carrying 825 passengers, broke free of its moorings in Hamilton and smashed into a dock repeatedly before being brought under control.

The hurricane sustained winds of nearly 95 mph (153 kph), with gusts of up to 112 mph. (Reuters, AP)



BANGLADESH DISASTER — A child playing Friday on a cart idled by the worst flooding in Bangladesh in 40 years. More than 1,000 people are estimated to have died. Several Asian nations may face food shortages because of floods and droughts. Page 5.

Key Differences of Interpretation Overshadow Latin Accord

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Although efforts to end the fighting in Nicaragua have gained momentum over the last week, statements by leading political figures here indicate major confrontations lie ahead.

The Sandinista government insists it will fully comply with the peace accord negotiated by five Central American leaders in Guatemala, which requires it to lift all restrictions on press and political freedom by Nov. 7. Also by that date, other Central American countries are to stop aiding the anti-Sandinista guerrillas, or contras.

The United States did not sign the Guatemala accord and thus is not bound by it, but it would be difficult for Washington to continue backing an anti-Sandinista insurgency if Nicaragua's neighbors agreed not to allow the contras to operate from their territory.

A week ago in Costa Rica, the contras released 80 of the Sandinista prisoners they had been holding and said the rest would be freed soon. In the following days, the Sandinistas announced they would allow banned news outlets to reopen and end press censorship in Nicaragua.

The two steps were not directly related, but both were significant in the history of the Nicaraguan conflict. They underlined the fact that more progress has been made in the current peace process than in any previous effort.

Nonetheless, in recent days it has become clear that there are important differences of opinion over what the peace accord means.

A key issue is amnesty, which the accord requires. Nicaraguan opposition leaders are pressing the government to free thousands of prisoners held for security offenses. But in recent speeches, senior officials

have made it clear the government does not intend to free many prisoners. They say amnesty means only welcoming contras who lay down their arms. The Sandinistas do not make any distinction between captured contras and members of the National Guard under the former Somoza regime who were imprisoned after the revolution.

Speaking to a group of bankers in Miami last week, Nicaragua's leading business spokesman, Enrique Bolanos Geyer, said that for the Sandinistas to comply with the accord they would have to make profound ideological concessions.

"We doubt that the Sandinistas will comply with all they have promised," he said. "It would be like a tiger willingly allowing himself to be defanged and de-clawed and left only with his stripes."

A few days later, Interior Minister Tomas Borge

told workers at a Managua textile factory that there would be no political retreat for the Sandinistas.

"Let no one harbor illusions that we are going to betray the principles of the revolution," he said.

In a statement published Sunday in Costa Rica, the contras demanded that Managua abolish its nationwide network of Sandinista Defense Committees and that it create a conventional army. But Bayardo Arce Castano, a member of the governing Sandinista National Directorate, rejected those demands, declaring that the Sandinistas would never "disarm the people."

As he spoke, Nicaragua's Roman Catholic bishops were issuing a statement advocating a broad amnesty. It was especially significant because the leading bishop, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, is chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission that is to judge compliance with the peace accord.

"Amnesty should not be seen only as an instrument See TRUCE, Page 5

At 78, Essayist Parkinson Still Lays Down the Laws

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

ONCHAN, Isle of Man — It has been 30 years since Parkinson's Law entered the language near as Halley's Comet. Now Cyril Northcote Parkinson, the lawmaker, is slower of step as he tries to retire from all work, which, he memorably postulated, "expands so as to fill the time available for its completion."

Work, time, completion. Decades after his law first analyzed the self-inflating ways of the modern worker, its simple ingredients seem especially relevant amid the annual tang of the down time that Mr. Parkinson finally faces on this oasis of stone houses and grazing sheep in the Irish Sea.

At 78, he is off whisky and on prescription pills, motoring about in search of a ruined castle to restore, reassuring his wife when she goes through a stop sign, unable to keep the satirist's authority from his pronouncements.

"A stop sign does not mean, 'Stop in any event,' daring

it's quite all right," he said. "This is too good a day to miss," he added, as if working at the allegedly simple joys of retirement.

Mr. Parkinson always has another law to offer. The latest may be his eighth or tenth; who's counting? It is: "The chief product of a highly automated society is a widespread and deepening sense of boredom."

This is not yet in book form. Mr. Parkinson says the time is past for him to try to duplicate the million-plus best seller that he made of the original "Parkinson's Law."

That timely work turned an obscure naval historian and observant wartime bureaucrat into a British "authority," the sort of woolly role that, like "consultant," amuses him no end. But he has been carefully drawing out Parkinson's new law in the occasional lecture invitation that he accepts.

He is building the law, as usual, merely from his observations as a literate Englishman and practicing essayist, a genre rendered classic for him by G.K. Chesterton.

"I met Chesterton when I was a young man and he was old, and it was from him that I derived the whole idea of conveying serious thoughts in the form of a joke," said Mr. Parkinson, a portly, pink-faced man. "The humor made the whole thing more digestible and gave it great publicity."

In its time, Parkinson's Law was hailed as an inspired musing on the obvious, articulated clearly at just that instant when the postwar generation was adapting to altered life and wondering who it was. He has written more than 50 other volumes of fiction, history and essays.

Now, as he moves into the terra incognita of leisure, he cannot help celebrating work in bits of conversation that might just as well be laws. He casually announces, for instance, that "the most efficient work unit in Britain is the royal family."

Mr. Parkinson was a visiting professor at Harvard University and the University of California after his first law was minted. Ronald Reagan, then California's governor

See TIME, Page 5

Most of Europe Returns To Standard Time Sunday

International Herald Tribune

Clocks over most of Europe are to be put back one hour Sunday in the annual switch from summer to standard time.

In Lebanon, clocks were put back one hour Friday.

At 1 A.M. GMT on Sunday clocks will effectively stand still for an hour to allow for the change.

The change means that trains, for example, also have to stop for one hour to prevent them from arriving an hour ahead of schedule.

The United States, Canada, Britain and Ireland will not revert to winter time until Oct. 25.

Both Britain and Ireland have resisted pressure to change time on the same day as their partners in the European Community.

Britain and Ireland say that the other European countries change too early.

In Australia and New Zealand, clocks will move forward one hour on Oct. 25 as the Southern Hemisphere changes to summer time.

Kiosk

Senate Confirms FBI Director

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate unanimously confirmed William Sessions Friday for a 10-year term as director of the FBI, making him only the fourth head of the organization.

Mr. Sessions, 57, chief judge of the western district of Texas, was confirmed, 90-0, after three minutes of debate. He replaces William H. Webster, who in turn replaced the late William Casey as head of the CIA.



Sitiveni Rabuka has taken power in Fiji again. The lieutenant colonel staged his second coup in five months. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS
After Joseph R. Biden Jr.'s withdrawal from the '88 race, Democrats are asking, 'Who's next?' Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
Yugoslavia sought relief on its \$20 billion debt. Page 13.

Down close: UP 3.75
The dollar in New York
DM £ Yen FF
1.821 1.6425 143.55 6.072

To Our Readers

A strike against most newspapers in France prevented publication of Friday's International Herald Tribune. (News article, Page 4.) The weekend section, which normally appears on Friday, is included today on Pages 9-11.

UN Envoys Say Tehran Is Backing Truce Plan

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Diplomats at the United Nations said Friday that Iran was cooperating with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar toward putting into effect the Security Council's cease-fire resolution for the Gulf war.

They said Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had reported to council members in a seven-point memorandum this week after talks he had with Iran's president, Ali Khamenei.

They said the secretary-general also said Iran viewed as essential two simultaneous first steps to initiate the process: observance of a cease-fire and establishment of an impartial body to determine responsibility for the war.

He also told the council last week that this was his understanding of the Iranian position. He said that in talks in Baghdad, the Iraqis told him a conditional, informal cease-fire was unacceptable to them.

The 15 Security Council members met behind closed doors on Friday to review developments in the UN effort to end the war.

Diplomats said that after a lukewarm response to a U.S. proposal that the council impose an arms embargo against Iran for its failure so far to accept the cease-fire order, Washington had deferred further action, but the White House denied any delay.

In his memorandum, the secretary-general said Iran regarded a report he made to the council after his Gulf peace mission this month as effectively representing its position as expressed to him in Tehran.

Referring to the Iranian demand for an inquiry, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said Tehran wanted the first step to be identifying the aggressor, which it felt could be quickly accomplished.

The second task would be to determine the consequences of that responsibility. The Iraqis said this could be a judicial process over a longer time, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said.

He said that, in the first phase, Iran was prepared to observe a cease-fire on the basis of what he termed undeclared understandings with him. These were not further identified.

From the start of the second phase, he said, Iran would publicly declare its acceptance of a cease-fire.

It would also be prepared to accept agreed verification measures during a cease-fire, again on the basis of understandings with him, the secretary-general said.

Iran's view, he said, was that a cease-fire by itself would not ensure peace and that the sooner the political step of identifying the aggressor was taken, the sooner the whole process would gain momentum.

The council's resolution of July 20, which demanded an immediate cease-fire, provided for the establishment of an impartial inquiry into responsibility for the war, and this provision is acceptable to Iraq, which says Iran fired the first shots.

Iran says the war began with Iraq's invasion of its territory on Sept. 22, 1980. Iraq says Iran violated its frontier 18 days earlier.

In Washington, meanwhile, the



REVOLUTIONARY FROGMEN — Among participants in a military parade in Tehran, marking the eighth anniversary of the start of Iran's war with Iraq, were frogmen from the Revolutionary Guards. They are believed to be involved in military activities in the Gulf.

U.S. Video of 'Mining' Lays an Egg

WASHINGTON — High technology was going to provide irrefutable proof: Iranian sailors, recorded on videotape, dumping mines into the Gulf in the dark of night.

But when U.S. officials took a look at the videotape, shot by helicopter crews during Monday night's attack on the Iran Ajr, they saw nothing.

"We looked at it, and it just wasn't there," a Defense Department official said.

"It happens all the time," according to a White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater. "You can go to Fotomat and have the same problems," he said,

referring to a U.S. chain of snapshots developing outlets.

To Pentagon officials it was no laughing matter. They had hoped to hold up the videotape to the world as the clinching evidence of Iranian wrongdoing. "Obviously it's a big disappointment to us that it didn't turn out," one Pentagon official said. "It would have been great." Officials said the videotape had been shot using sensitive infrared sensors that depend on starlight to illuminate images.

"It's hardly the kind of job you could do at Fotomat," one Pentagon official said, miffed by the White House comment.

White House said Friday that a measure have threatened a filibuster against it. The legislation was introduced in reaction to Mr. Reagan's refusal to invoke the War Powers Act of 1973 that gave Congress a say in continued deployment of U.S. forces in the Gulf.

In a harshly worded statement, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said the proposed legislation "would pull the rug out from under the United States and our friends in the Persian Gulf" and he warned Congress the president would veto the measure.

It was unclear when the Senate would take up the legislation, which is being proposed as an amendment to a military authorization bill.

It would force Mr. Reagan to halt U.S. warship protection of Kuwait tankers in the Gulf in 90 days unless Congress approved the protection by then.

Republican opponents of the

worldwide arms embargo against Iran while UN diplomats explore new possibilities for a voluntary Iranian cease-fire in its war against Iraq, according to U.S. officials.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze both spoke of the importance of sticking together on the UN-related diplomacy as they emerged from their 90-minute session at the U.S. mission to the United Nations. They gave no details of their meeting, which Mr. Shultz called "a very constructive and worthwhile discussion."

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Party Aide Loses Yugoslav Post

BELGRADE — The head of the Belgrade Communist Party, Dragisa Pavlovic, was dropped Friday from the party leadership in Serbia, the biggest republic of Yugoslavia.

Western diplomats in Belgrade said the dismissal brought into the open a leadership crisis in Serbia, after an earlier political upheaval in the central republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina over a financial scandal.

A top party official called Thursday for the resignation of three federal government leaders, including the finance minister, Svetozar Rikanovic, for dereliction of duty. He cited their role in a scandal involving the issue of almost \$1 billion in false promissory notes.

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Fijian Colonel Stages Second Coup Since May

SUVA, Fiji — Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka on Friday staged his second coup in less than five months, saying he wanted to safeguard the rights of the minority ethnic Fijian population.

Colonel Rabuka, 39, who appointed himself head of the army at the time of his coup May 14, announced in a nationwide broadcast that Fiji's military had "reasserted their authority over the government of Fiji."

In London, the Foreign Office said Britain was "deeply concerned" about the coup. Fiji is a member of the British Commonwealth.

"This further military intervention is a blow to the process of reconciliation which the governor-general has been patiently pursuing," the Foreign Office said in a statement.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said he was "shocked and saddened" by the coup, adding that his Labor government would review its relations with Fiji.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand announced that the New Zealand Navy ship Monowai would leave Saturday for Fiji in case New Zealanders needed to be evacuated. He said that there were about 1,000 New Zealand tourists in Fiji but that none appeared to be in immediate danger.

Mr. Lange said the second coup was worse than the first because Colonel Rabuka had "effectively this time announced an ouster of the governor-general," who is Queen Elizabeth's representative.

After the takeover, there were no immediate reports of injuries.

Colonel Rabuka said in radio broadcast that wanted to assure all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, that the rule of law will be maintained.

When Colonel Rabuka mounted his coup in May, he said he deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and his Indian-dominated cabinet to restore political power to ethnic Fijians, a 47-percent minority. Indians, descendants of British indentured sugar plantation labor, make up 49 percent of the population of 715,000.

Mr. Bavadra was arrested Friday, according to the Australian Associated Press.

The news agency, quoting an unidentified security guard, said Mr. Bavadra was arrested 25 miles west of Suva while driving to his home and was being held at an undetermined location.

After the coup in May, an interim government was appointed, but Colonel Rabuka said he staged the takeover Friday because he had been unable to alter the constitution to protect the rights of ethnic Fijians. He announced a nationwide 8 P.M.-to-5 A.M. curfew, the Australian Associated Press said.

Armed troops took control of the country's two daily newspapers and a commercial radio station at 4 P.M. Colonel Rabuka announced the coup on the radio 50 minutes later. Staff members at the newspaper and stations were forced from office buildings at gunpoint.

The governor-general, Ratu Sir Penia Ganilau, who represents Queen Elizabeth in this former British colony, had headed the interim government assisted by a council of advisers that included Colonel Rabuka.

The governor-general was reported to be safe Friday at the Government House in Suva, where he was not being detained, according to the Australian high commissioner, John Piper.

The news agency reported that soldiers ransacked Mr. Bavadra's home in Suva, firing shots into the ceiling and terrifying the family, but that family members were not injured. It said troops left the house about 30 minutes later.

The coup came after a week of increased tensions and an announcement Wednesday by Fiji's rival political parties to form a bipartisan government Tuesday to be known as a council of state.

The 20-member council was viewed as a major step to restoring democratic processes to Fiji. Colonel Rabuka in his broadcast made no mention of that plan.

The council was to be run by Mr. Bavadra, 52, an ethnic Fijian, and Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the prime minister defeated in April elections that brought Mr. Bavadra to power.



Li Peng

Technocrat In China May Get Top Post

BEIJING — President Li Xian-nian of China on Friday gave the strongest indication yet that the new prime minister will be Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng, a 59-year-old technocrat who is regarded as more of a traditional Communist than other candidates for the job.

Japanese sources, reporting on a Japanese delegation's meeting Friday with President Li, said that he singled out the deputy prime minister as headed for a top post.

Some analysts took this as an unmistakable sign that Li Peng was destined to be prime minister.

"Li Peng is a very young man, a man of ability," said Li Xian-nian, according to the sources.

"He is not yet 60," the president is reported to have said. "From now on, you should associate with Li Peng and with other new leaders."

The sources also said President Li told the Japanese delegation that he would retire both from the presidency and from the five-member standing committee of the Politburo after a Communist Party congress to be convened Oct. 25.

Diplomats and analysts in Beijing and in Hong Kong said earlier this week that all signals pointed to Li Peng's appointment as prime minister, either permanently or temporarily, early next year, if not before.

These sources said that Chinese leaders advocating rapid economic change and their more conservative rivals had compromised on leadership changes to be endorsed at the party congress.

Traditionalist party elders who are apprehensive about economic changes introduced by the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, are said to have retained a number of key positions through which they can continue to exert influence.

Some of these elders, such as the economist Chen Yun, are said to favor the appointment of Li Peng as prime minister.

Li Xian-nian is reported to have told the Japanese delegation, however, that China would not depart from its changes or from its open-door policy toward the outside world.

A Japanese analyst argued that it would be dangerous to assume that because Li Peng is appointed prime minister it will mean China is moving in a more "conservative" direction ideologically.

"Li Peng is not oriented toward more emphasis on ideology," this analyst said. "He is a technocrat."

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WORLD BRIEFS

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AMERICAN TOPICS



PRESIDENTIAL SHOT ON GOAL — In the Rose Garden at the White House, President Ronald Reagan prepared to shoot against Pete Peeters, goalie for the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League. The president was greeting the U.S. Olympic hockey team, which was in Washington for a game against the Capitals.

States Act to Stem Tide of Takeovers

Twenty-six of the 50 states have enacted laws that severely limit corporate takeovers, and some observers say the trend already is slowing the past decade's takeover wave, the Los Angeles Times reports. Such measures are pushed by local companies and legislators seeking to protect local jobs and businesses.

The laws have been criticized as hurting not only stockholders, who could profit from takeover offers, but also companies that want to acquire or be acquired, or that simply want to maintain maximum investor interest in their stock. The restrictions, opponents say, may serve to protect incompetent managers, and do not guarantee that local companies will not lay off employees or sell assets anyway.

The U.S. Congress has tinkered only with federal takeover rules, out of concern that a thorough overhaul might upset the balance of power between corporate managers and those who want to get rid of them. The states, the Los Angeles Times says, are rushing in where Congress has feared to tread.

Thus, Arizona has shielded Greyhound Corp., Washington state has done as much for Boeing and Massachusetts has protected Gillette Co.

Short Takes

Mamma Leone's, a New York landmark since 1906, is closing for as long as a year. The restaurant claims to be the biggest in town, with 11 dining rooms and 1,250 seats. Restaurant Associates' takeover was the Los Angeles Times reports. She sold its site on West 48th Street in the theater district to a condominium developer. The owners say they are looking for a new location in the same neighborhood.

By 1989 public school teachers will be able to make up to \$70,000 a year in Rochester, New York, the highest rate in the country. The starting rate will be \$29,000 a year, compared to \$25,000 in New York City, where the cost of living is 10 percent higher. The median rate will be \$46,000. Rochester, with two-thirds black and Hispanic pupils, needs the best teachers it can find. The high school dropout rate is 30 percent. The high salary scale was made possible by an alliance between the school superintendent and the teachers' union chief, and by generous state and county aid.

Minneapolis has been invaded by Canada geese. Thousands of them are thronging, and fouling, its parks, beaches and backyards. The city has captured and shipped away about 1,000 to areas short of geese, like Oklabo-

ma, and has opened a 10-day goose-hunting season. Minneapolis, its Chamber of Commerce says, "is a town where the major urban problem is Dutch elm disease and the No. 1 crime is overtime parking." "O.K., so we don't have many serious urban problems," said Ross Levine, a motorcycle policeman. "You focus on what you've got."

Girls picketed in the hallways at Muesel Elementary School in South Bend, Indiana, against a boys-only re-enactment of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Their fifth-grade teacher, Nancy Mills, said the girls deliberately were excluded for authenticity and to point up the long struggle for women's rights. She asked, "What better way to have kids understand how things have changed?"

President Ronald Reagan, denouncing the Democrats for advocating "pit bull" economics that "may look harmless, but let it loose and it'll tear America's future apart," ended his speech with a story about a man who knocked on his neighbor's door and asked, "Do you own a black pit bull?"

The neighbor said he did, and the man said, "My Pekinese killed it." "Your Pekinese killed it?" the neighbor replied incredulously. "How?" "It got stuck in his throat." —ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Company to Recruit Chinese for Farm Work

By Fox Butterfield, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A company run by Chinese-Americans here has contracted to bring a large number of Chinese peasants to the United States as temporary farm workers under a program established by the 1986 immigration law.

K.K. Soo, the president of the Chinese Agricultural Manpower Center, the New York concern, said he had a contract with the Chinese government to recruit the peasants and already had received inquiries from U.S. growers, from Oregon and California to New Jersey and New York.

"We think China has the best farmers in the world," Mr. Soo said, "and this can be beneficial both to China, which needs the foreign exchange, and to American farmers who are short of workers."

Mr. Soo's plan recalls the mid-19th century, when thousands of poor Chinese peasants, known as coolies, were brought to the United States to help build railroads across the West and to work in the California gold fields, giving rise to widespread discrimination against them by white Americans.

But the manager of the new project, Cheong Fung, said: "There is a very significant difference between now and then. At the time, those Chinese were mostly illegal immigrants and were poorly paid. This is a legal program where the workers' wages, food and living conditions will be supervised by the U.S. government."

"We are not exploiting them," said Mr. Fung, who was born in Hong Kong and

to harvest crops like apples, grapes and berries in the United States.

The program provides that U.S. farmers who obtain a certificate after proving that there are no U.S. workers available in their area to harvest perishable crops can get visas for the laborers they need.

The first Chinese workers are expected to arrive next spring, Mr. Fung said.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immi-

gration and Naturalization Service in Washington, said 24,544 foreign farm laborers had been admitted to the United States on temporary visas last year under an earlier, more restrictive version of the program.

He said he had not heard of Mr. Soo's recruiting plan.

"This is a new idea," he said. "I'm not sure it's viable since there is a debate over whether there is really a shortage of farm workers

between the growers and the United Farm Workers."

But Mr. Austin added that the effort to bring in Chinese workers was completely legal. Under the law, the only requirement is that a farmer determine that there are no American workers available. The farmer must advertise for workers in local newspapers or on radio stations, and then must obtain a certificate from the regional office of the Labor Department attesting to the farmer's need.

A Chinese worker could stay in the United States up to 10 months under the H-2A program, he said.

The Chinese workers will be recruited by the China State Farms Agribusiness Corp., a government agency, Mr. Fung said. China already has more than 50,000 workers in 70 different countries, ranging from construction workers and farmers to cooks and doctors, he said.

This program to export workers, begun after the ascension to power of Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s, helps provide hard-currency earnings to pay for Beijing's economic modernization plans.

'We think China has the best farmers in the world.'

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came to the United States in 1970. Mr. Soo was born in Indonesia and grew up in China and Taiwan.

Mr. Soo said it was impossible to make a firm projection of the number of Chinese peasants who would be brought in under the program, known as H-2A by the U.S. Department of Labor. But he said that based on published figures, there was a shortage of 300,000 to 500,000 temporary farm workers

Congress Gives Nudge To a Balanced Budget

By Jonathan Fuerbringer, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has put some teeth back into the budget-balancing law, but the way it has done so suggests that tackling the deficit effectively is simply too difficult a task in the twilight of the Ronald Reagan presidency and on the eve of a election year.

The new mechanism for making automatic cuts in federal spending, a procedure that the House and the Senate approved this week, does as much to ease the pain of reducing the deficit as it does to stem the tide of government red ink.

"It is not a happenstance that we have crafted something which permits us to be on record in favor of balancing the budget," said Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, a member of the budget committee, "and yet puts off the heavy lifting beyond the next 18 months so that all the senators who are running for election can get themselves elected or re-elected, and so that the next president can, before the hard work really starts."

The automatic cuts would take effect in the absence of a separate deficit-cutting agreement between President Reagan and Congress.

The president, opposing both tax increases pushed by Democratic leaders in Congress as part of such an agreement and the military cutbacks that would result from automatic reductions, has not decided whether to sign or veto the measure, the White House said Thursday.

The administration, according to officials, is sharply divided over whether the president should sign or veto the legislation. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger wants a veto because of the potential of the automatic cuts in the military budget.

But other officials, including the White House chief of staff, Howard

H. Baker Jr., are arguing that a veto would be damaging politically.

The legislation Congress has passed eases the deficit ceilings established by the budget-balancing law, passed in 1985, and delays for two years, until 1993, the ultimate goal of achieving a balanced budget. At the same time, it repairs the constitutional flaw that led the Supreme Court last year to strike down provisions that required automatic cuts in federal spending if the deficit goals were unmet.

The new legislation would shift the authority for evaluating whether that goal is met to the president's Office of Management and Budget, thereby getting around the court's objection and clearing the way for across-the-board spending cuts to take effect if Congress and the president cannot agree on a budget within striking range of the deficit target.

The enforcement mechanism that this bill replaces was the heart of the budget-balancing law when it was passed. It meant that the deficit would be reduced, one way or another — if not through the normal budgeting process, then through indiscriminate spending cuts.

But the new bill significantly scales back Congress' commitment for deficit reduction in the 1988 fiscal year, which begins on Oct. 1, and 1989 because of the president's opposition to tax increases. The 1988 commitment — to \$37 billion in savings, including \$19.3 billion in tax increases — was slashed to \$23 billion.

Mary Astor, Film Actress, Is Dead at 81

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Mary Astor, 81, the temptress of "The Maltese Falcon" and star of dozens of other films, died Friday at the Motion Picture Country Hospital of natural causes.

Miss Astor made her screen debut in the silent era, at 14, and was almost a casualty of the transition to talkies. She also nearly fell victim to drink and drugs.

Her films included "Dodsworth" with Walter Huston; "Prisoner of Zenda" with Ronald Coleman; and "The Great Lie," with Bette Davis, which brought her an Oscar for best supporting actress in 1941.

But she was best known as the scheming adventuress who killed Sam Spade's partner in "The Maltese Falcon." The 1941 John Huston film, with Humphrey Bogart, Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre, became a classic.

Miss Astor was born Lucille Langhanke in Quincy, Illinois, an only child. Her father, a German immigrant who worked as a poultry farmer, window decorator and teacher, was quick to realize the potential of his beautiful daughter. He moved the family to Chicago, where she took drama lessons, and then to New York and Hollywood. She got a contract and a new name in 1920.

Kenneth Hawks, the director, whom she married in 1928, was killed in an plane crash in 1931. Her parents sued her for non-support.

In 1935, her second husband, Dr. Franklin Thomas, a gynecologist, divorced her and was granted custody of their daughter, Marilyn. Miss Astor sued the following year to gain custody, and scandal broke out.

Dr. Thorpe released excerpts from a diary that recorded in explicit detail Miss Astor's affairs with other men. She maintained those pages were forged by someone who hoped the studios would block her.

She also appeared on stage in California in New York and had a weekly radio show recruiting women for the U.S. Navy's Waves during the war.

At the same time, she was drinking more and more.

She credited her recovery from alcoholism to a priest who encour-



Mary Astor

aged her to record her experiences as part of her therapy. They formed the basis of her autobiography in 1959.

Emlyn Williams, 81, Welsh Actor-Playwright LONDON (AP) — Emlyn Williams, 81, the Welsh actor-playwright who wrote the 1938 hit play "The Corn Is Green" died Friday of cancer.

The son of a factory worker, Mr. Williams spoke only Welsh until he went to school, and was always proud of his Welsh roots, which brought him into contact with such eminent contemporaries as Richard Burton and Dylan Thomas, whose poetry he used in one-man shows.

In 1938, he appeared as Morgan Evans, a young Welsh coal miner, opposite Sybil Thorndike in "The Corn Is Green," a success that won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for best foreign play of the year.

Merlin Minshall, Spy For U.K. in World War II

LONDON (AP) — Merlin Minshall, 81, a World War II special agent who operated behind German lines in a series of daring exploits, died Sept. 3, his family said. He attended Oxford University and then enrolled at an architectural school. He joined the Naval Volunteer Reserve and became involved in naval intelligence. He clashed with the director of naval intelligence but won the support of the director's personal assistant, Ian Fleming.

Mr. Fleming went on to write best-selling novels that featured the suave, ruthless special agent, James Bond. Mr. Minshall is widely thought to have been one of the characters on whom Mr. Fleming based Bond.

Senate Arms Votes Back Reagan Military Plans

By Helen Dewar, Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has rejected a proposed moratorium on underground nuclear tests and curbs on new chemical weapons in a pair of victories for the Reagan administration on military policy for next year.

The votes came as the Senate met Thursday night to work on amendments holding up approval of a \$303 billion military authorization bill for the 1988 fiscal year.

By a 62-35 margin, the Senate rejected a proposal to stop testing for two years of all but the smallest nuclear weapons as long as the Soviet Union suspended testing and agreed to on-site monitoring and other verification requirements.

It then voted 52-44 against an amendment to block assembly of a new generation of nerve-gas and incendiary shells for a year, and 49-48 against a proposal to end production of a new chemical bomb, known as Bigeye.

Rejection of these arms curbs contrasted with Senate approval on Sept. 17 of restrictions on testing and development of the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative.

Quintuplets Born in Canada

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Quintuplets born here Tuesday, the first in Canada in 50 years, and their mother, Laverne Forgie, are doing as well as can be expected, according to their father, Kim Forgie.

That move prompted President Ronald Reagan to threaten to veto the entire military authorization bill.

The Senate previously has opposed both a nuclear test ban and chemical weapons curbs, while the House of Representatives has supported them.

Other Senate action on the military bill included these moves:

• The Senate restated its opposition to Soviet occupation of its new embassy compound in Washington by voting 69-27 to scrap an existing U.S.-Soviet embassy agreement. The vote also prohibits Moscow from building a structure on land exceeding 90 feet (27 meters) above sea level. The height restriction would reduce the embassy's electronic surveillance capabilities.

• The Senate voted 97-0 to threaten Panama with a cutoff of aid and with other sanctions unless it moves to restore democratic rights and establish civilian control over its military.

• In a voice-vote, the Senate backed an amendment limiting foreign participation in military construction in the United States.

In debate over the nuclear testing moratorium, Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, contended that the best way to avoid nuclear war is to curb what he called the "runaway technology" of the arms race.

In opposing Mr. Hatfield, J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, noted that the United States and the Soviet Union agreed last week to begin talks on a comprehensive testing ban.

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Calla Cuaubtenetzin, Mexico City, 1934 © 1987 Henri Cartier-Bresson

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

To Ban Nuclear Testing

Suddenly, among the welcome rumbles about arms control, comes the announcement that negotiations on nuclear testing will resume in December. The Soviet and American sides have agreed to proceed stage by stage toward a test ban.

Don't Invoke the War Law

The successful U.S. military action against an Iranian ship caught laying mines in the Gulf is forcing fresh consideration of whether the War Powers Act should be invoked.

There's Sham All Around

What is "phony" democratization in Nicaragua? To hear President Reagan, any steps forward by the Sandinistas are a sham because they could march backward tomorrow.

Other Comment

Bork Belies the Caricatures Now that Judge Robert Bork has shown himself to be a smart, reasonable and decent man, his opponents are accusing him of presenting some kind of false front in order to win confirmation to the Supreme Court.

Juan Carlos, Backstage Master

By Jim Hoagland

MADRID — As Generalissimo Francisco Franco lay dying through the golden Iberian azyng a dozen years ago, the Spanish people shared only one firm conviction about their political future: History would know the amiable young man whom Franco had chosen as his political heir and their king as Juan Carlos the Brief.

Luckily for Spain, the king proved wrong those who were ready to call him Juan Carlos the Brief. Now many fear he may be serious about stepping down at 65.



Drawing by Lewis

every monarch in Europe and his other designated successor, making the point that in too many cases hereditary rulers come to the throne long after their prime years.

Taiwan's 'Economic Miracle' Shows Signs of Fragility

By Daniel Gressel

HONG KONG — Taiwan's plan to lift its long-standing ban on travel to mainland China is a welcome sign that the isolated island may be starting to recognize the opportunity it now has to guarantee its future freedom and prosperity.

Debt, Let Us Not Forget, Built America

By John R. MacArthur

NEW YORK — At a gathering of liberals on Manhattan's Upper West Side last month, I heard an earnest congressman outline his plan for returning the White House to Democratic control in 1988.

Learning From the Pump on the Well

By Tom Wicker

BERLIN — When a solar-powered water pump was provided for a well in India, the village headman took it over and sold the water, until stopped. The new liquid abundance attracted hordes of unwanted nomads.

A Welcome Messenger Named Desir

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — When the daily reports about all the people busy killing each other because they look different, have different religions and speak different languages get too depressing, it is refreshing to talk to Harlem Desir.

1912: Canal Progresses

WASHINGTON — The Panama Canal will be opened in approximately one year, according to an announcement made at the Navy Department.

1937: Il Duce in Munich

MUNICH — A diplomatic visit that may mark a turning point in European history began this morning (Sept. 25) when the train carrying Premier Benito Mussolini steamed into Munich's central station at ten o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Canal Progresses WASHINGTON — The Panama Canal will be opened in approximately one year, according to an announcement made at the Navy Department.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Bob Fosse: Musical Master

By Jeremy Gerard
New York Times Service

Bob Fosse, 60, the choreographer and director who died of a heart attack Wednesday night in Washington, probably would not have been surprised at the way he was remembered by some of the people he'd worked with during more than three decades on Broadway and in Hollywood.

He had, after all, painted a complex and not always flattering self-portrait in his 1979 film "All That Jazz," and his own verdict was upheld Thursday by a court of his peers.

Fosse cherished his reputation for being hard driving, hard working, passionate, something of a rogue.

He was thorough and he was hard working, but he was not a very nice man. He was not just nasty to other people — he was nasty to himself.

He was one of the few people who really knew the musical theater. Joel Grey said, Grey is in Washington, where a revival of "Cabaret," in which he stars, is playing its pre-Broadway engagement. Though that show was directed on Broadway by Harold Prince and choreographed by Ron Field (who reprises those roles in the current edition), Fosse made the Oscar-winning film.

"What I'll remember is that dance vocabulary that he invented," Grey said. "He worked harder than everybody, exhausting every possibility to find the best way to do something. He created a new standard against which movie musicals would be judged." Prince said of Fosse: "He was an original, and irreplaceable."

They were no doubt referring to a style that, from the beginning, was instantly recognizable, and that had its roots in jazz. Fosse's dances would begin with torsos angled acutely, slowly coming into synchronization until an entire chorus was transformed into a single undulating organism. He loved the bowler drawn rakishly across a dancer's eye, the white glove, drifting, seemingly unattached, across the stage, the suggestive drift of cigarette smoke upward through a shaft of light. He humiliated the stars in which he worked, rarely stopping when there was a show to get on.

"He was provocative," Fred Ebb, the lyricist of "Cabaret," said from Washington. "He was tough, too. You always wanted to be a fly on the wall when he was working. When I saw the film of 'Cabaret,' I thought it was astonishing, how joyous he was. I remember him stopping a rehearsal, saying, 'Listen, kids, they're good words.' In my ear last night, knowing I would never see him again, were his words, saying 'I was good.'"

Martin Richards was one of the producers of "Chicago," one of several Fosse shows that starred Gwen Verdon, his wife, from whom he was later separated, but who remained, always, his friend and colleague. "His death is a tremendous loss," Richards said.

"You know, reviews meant more to him than everything else," Richards continued. "That's all he worried about, 'Will people love me?'"



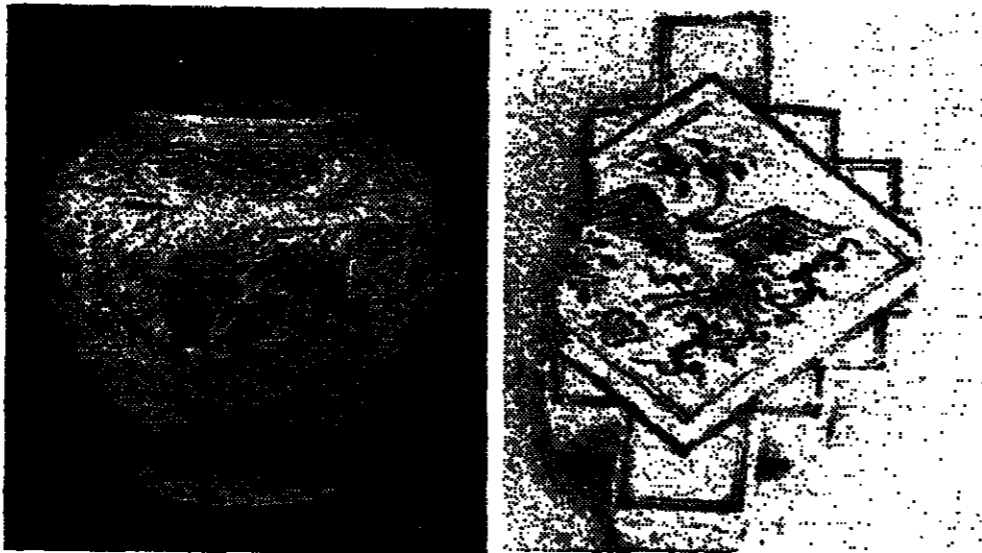
Bob Fosse: An enormous loss.

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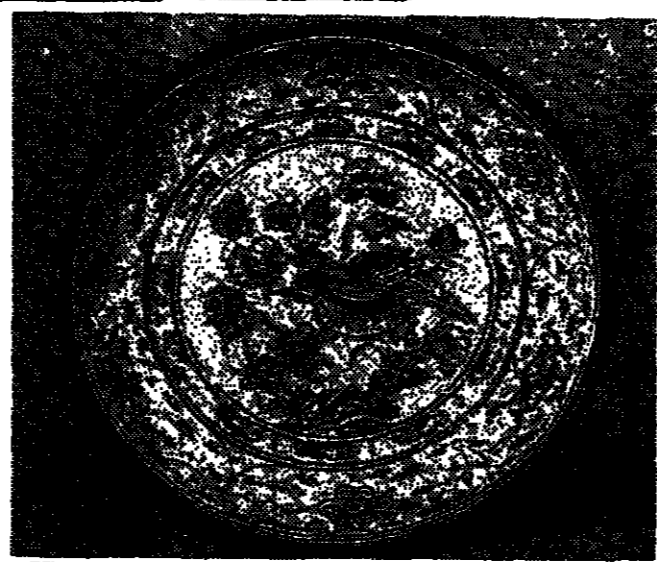
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Above left, Vietnamese porcelain jar, 15th century; above right, one of the enigmatic blue and white reventment tiles.



Vietnamese porcelain dish, with bird design in enamels.

Asian history concerns some blue and white reventment tiles from Vietnam that were found in East Java. A piece illustrated by Guy is shaped like a cross with stepped elements between the arms. The historian believes they were commissioned for a palace in the capital of an East Javanese Hindu kingdom in the 15th century. The problem is that those that are documented have turned up in Islamic monuments, including an early 15th century mosque at Demak. While on one hand the design of the tile is suggestive of a mandala or Hindu mental representation of the universe, on the other hand glazed tile reventments are utterly alien to the Hindu tradition. They belong to the world of Iran, from where they spread to other Islamic countries. Interestingly, among blue and white fragmentary tiles of the 15th century now in the Jakarta museum, some reproduce typical Islamic motifs from the Middle East. Lurking in the guise of a few fragments is a major historical problem probably linked with the emergence of the new Islamic culture.

The complexity of the problems surrounding Indonesian art and culture is fully matched by those in Vietnam. Guy expresses some refreshing views on Vietnamese pottery, which undoubtedly includes some of the most marvelous creations of Oriental art. He says it is wrong "to view them... as a pale reflection of Chinese culture." They were different in all sorts of ways, of which his book gives a feeble idea because there are thousands of Vietnamese pieces around that have never been illustrated. From the 12th to the 14th century — datings are still wobbly — the greatest period that draws partly on Song China for inspiration, Vietnam had, among other things, a predilection for shapes with a metallic feel. Motifs carved under the glazes often have an irregularity and a greater freedom of movement. The use of color is different. The Chinese mandarin obsession with total control of the glazing and an immaculately smooth surface, as in Longquan celadons,

does not seem to have been shared by Vietnamese pottery. Considerable work has to be done before we begin to understand exactly what happened and how. There are vast quantities of Vietnamese pottery in France, neglected and often scattered in private hands. One "Colonel Potyname," whose pre-World War II label was often to be seen on wares sold by the dozens at Drouot until the 1960s, must have brought back thousands of pots. They were not called Vietnamese in the past, nor Annamese as Guy states, referring to a Japanese source of 1954, but "porcelaine de Thanh-hoa," after the district in central Vietnam where many were apparently dug up.

Few bothered to buy them and they were handled by the French with the contempt reserved for loot from the colonies. As for the later blue and white wares of the 15th and 16th centuries, they would probably not have been identified. Here Guy's book is essential. To get the full picture, it is necessary to turn to the splendidly illustrated volumes on the Pusat Museum in Jakarta published by Kodansha International. In it are a few of the finest surviving Vietnamese blue and white wares, which followed trade routes perfectly analyzed by John Guy. It also includes two superb examples

of one of the most original creations of the Vietnamese potter — polychrome porcelain with sketches done in blackish blue and red on a crackled ivory ground.

Vietnamese pottery still has not come into its own. Few Western museums display their holdings. When Christie's held a sale of "Important Annamese Ceramics" from "The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Picou Collection" in December 1984, the most expensive items were those that came closest to the Chinese taste.

A dragon jar of the 15th century went up to £108,000 but an infinitely more original blue and white dish of the same period, with vividly sketched cartoon-like birds, made £12,500, and a blue jar with its neck shaped as a leaping carp was a giveaway at £9,150. The catalogue noted its rare glaze, an intense blue with variations in tonality. He knew of only one other example, seen in Singapore in 1982. He could not have been aware of a third one — a bottle with bamboo leaves coming down the neck and a trellis motif on the body. It was sold at Drouot in June 1982 — as 18th century Korean. I bought it for 35.60 francs under the wondering, half-ironical stares of Parisian connoisseurs. None of us had the slightest clue as to its identity and period, established by Christie's piece — 16th-century Vietnam.

Asia's Hidden Glories

By Flora Lee
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The last frontiers of the world's artistic heritage are being feverishly explored. The latest territory to be mapped out is Southeast Asia and its astonishing pottery. John Guy, an Australian historian who is an assistant keeper in the Victoria and Albert Museum, has just outlined some of its complex developments in a book called "Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia, Ninth to Sixteenth Centuries."

While the classifications and new datings he works out are aimed at scholars, the aesthetic landscape revealed in the second part of his book, which is a catalogue raisonné of Southeast Asian pottery in Australian collections, published earlier, leaves no doubt that it is light years away from that of China, even where Chinese influence is most obvious.

One of the most fascinating revelations of the book, even though the author does not deal with the subject in so many words, is the very specific taste that the area we now call Indonesia had for certain Chinese wares barely found elsewhere. Two wonderful bowls from Australian collections, published in the first time, illustrate a ninth century style characterized by remarkable freedom. Motifs of floral origin are reduced to abstract strokes and curves jotted in greyish green and rusty brown over a light honey ground. They swirl with the energy of Chinese calligraphy. Guy connects this style with the Chinese province of Hunan where the site of Changsha has yielded a fragment dated A.D. 838.

An ewer from the same area and period illustrate yet another little-known style. The squat, high shouldered body is thinly glazed and decorated with naturalistic leaves finely etched in four clusters arranged under big bold applications of purplish brown glaze forming a lotus petal motif. The contrast with the rest of the surface covered in a thin very pale glaze in the same tonality has a sophistication and a boldness that are remarkable. A related piece now in the Pusat Museum in Jakarta confirms that this type appealed to the Indonesian world in the ninth century. These and other pieces from later periods make it obvious that the Malay world, including Indonesia, had its own perception of what Chinese pottery was about. It was equally clear in its mind with regards to Vietnamese pottery.

Indeed specific orders were commissioned to Vietnam. One of the most intriguing riddles of Indonesian

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 AM volume, NYSE prev. close, and OTC volume.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite Industrials, NYSE, and OTC.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing various stocks and their prices.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite Industrials, NYSE, and OTC.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, and Industrials.

NYSE Diary table listing various stocks and their prices.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table listing various stocks and their prices.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Industrials, Transport, and New Highs.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Transport, and New Highs.

NASDAQ Diary table listing various stocks and their prices.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, and Change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Friday in quiet trading after a final-hour advance among blue-chip stocks broke an otherwise directionless session.

picture. As a result, a lot of people are sitting on the sidelines. Mr. Zagorski said the "course of least resistance" for the market appears to be for prices to fall because "bonds are on the defensive" and Japanese news reports indicated that Japan might boost interest rates because of inflation concerns.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.75 points to 2,570.17 after falling 19.25 points on Thursday. For the week, the blue-chip barometer gained 45.53 points.

Rochester Gas & Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 174. Ford Motor followed, down 3/4 to 97 1/4, while IC Industries was third, up 3/4 to 38.

Broader market indexes also gained. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.28 points to 179.14 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.44 points to 320.16. The price of an average share rose 7 cents.

Irving Bank Corp. jumped 25 1/4 to 78. The Bank of New York Co. on Friday offered about \$1.36 billion in cash and stock to acquire the 95 percent of Irving Bank Corp. it does not already own.

Stock prices drifted at slightly lower levels for most of the day until the modest rally in the blue-chips pushed the Dow higher during the final hour.

Among the other active issues, Polaroid was up 1/4 to 32 1/4 and Philip Morris was up 1/4 to 116 1/4.

Volume fell off Thursday and Friday ahead of international monetary talks this weekend in Washington and the observance of the Jewish New Year.

In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was down 1 1/4 to 188 1/4, Honeywell was off 1/4 to 79 and Unisys fell 1/4 to 44 1/4.

"I think what you're seeing is a continuation of yesterday with a lot of uncertainty around the International Monetary Fund meeting this weekend" in Washington, said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

Among other blue chips, American Express gained 1/4 to 36 1/4, Sears was up 1/4 to 51 1/4 and General Electric advanced 1/4 to 61 1/4.

"There is the normal profit-taking after the 93-point move" higher on Tuesday and Wednesday, she said. "And you'll get the IMF meeting out of the way, once you get a clearer

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Home Shopping led the Amex actives, down 1 1/4 to 11 1/4.

Table A: NYSE Most Active Stocks (AAR, AIG, AIZ, etc.)

Table B: NYSE Most Active Stocks (AAT, ABB, ABB, etc.)

Table C: NYSE Most Active Stocks (AAT, ABB, ABB, etc.)

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Large advertisement for 'WELER'S' featuring a map of Thailand and various travel-related text.

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International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Bronze Age Artifacts in Thailand

■ In northeastern Thailand, artifacts found during recent excavations at the site of an early Bronze Age civilization are on display in a national museum in the I-San region. Among the discoveries in this settlement, which dates back 5,000 years, are bracelets, beads, tools, weapons and skeletons. The site, in the hamlet of Ban Chiang, was discovered in 1967 and is still being excavated. The National Museum at Ban Chiang (Udon Thani, Thailand) is closed Mondays and Tuesdays. The hours are 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; admission is about 40 cents. The I-San region itself, which makes up about one-third of Thailand, is one of the least frequently visited areas of the country. Among the other attractions is the Prasat Hin Phimat, an ancient stone palace and shrine. And near Sakon Nakhon, Bhumipon Ratchanivara Palace, the southeast residence of the Thai Royal Family, is open to the public when the family is not in residence.

Waiting for Tickets to Seoul

■ With one year to go and no American agent yet selected to distribute tickets for events at the Seoul Olympics, the United States Olympic Committee is maintaining a list of people who ask about tickets, and promises to contact them when the agent is named. The lack of an agent is causing problems for travel agents who are eager to book tours to the Games, which open on Sept. 17, 1988. The next step, said Bob Condon, a spokesman for the U.S. Olympic Committee, is for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee to name a ticket agent and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to approve that agent. The selection should be made by the first week in October, he said. Until then, Condon said, Americans should write to the Public Information Office, U.S. Olympic Committee, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80909. Byoung-Shik Rhee, the director of the Korea National Tourism Office in New York, said the fact that a ticket distributor has not yet been selected was not related to the recent political upheaval in his country, but he did point out that distributors had been selected in most other countries. Several travel agents offering tours to Korea that include Olympics tickets expressed concern. Eiji Kanno, the director of Pacific Select Tours, in New York, said, "It's our big headache. We are asking people just to hold off on their booking for another month or so. We feel it's a bit irresponsible to sell a tour without the guarantee of tickets."

French to Cater for Tourist Quirks

■ Following the "Bienvenue en France" campaign launched at the beginning of the tourist season, the French government is taking further steps to warm France's welcome to foreigners. A tourism ministry brochure has been issued to help hotel managers and restaurant owners recognize, and cater to, the differing needs of their foreign clients. It seems, for example, that Americans are snooty and need reassurance. British couples prefer to sleep in separate beds and Canadians appreciate immaculate toilets. The brochure describes the characteristics of 18 countries—from table and sleeping habits to religion and special quirks. Hoteliers are advised to celebrate national holidays such as the American Fourth of July. "A cocktail or a bouquet in a room is a small attention that can make all the difference," says Jo Olivereau of the tourism ministry. Preliminary figures for this year's summer indicate a mediocre tourist season, significantly down on last year—the net surplus is expected to drop from 23 billion francs in 1986 to 20 billion (\$3.33 billion) in 1987. The government said one reason for the decline was "an insufficient adaptation to international competition," including a poor reputation for hospitality. But there are many other factors, including high prices, rainy weather this summer, the fall of the dollar, which has made France more expensive for Americans, and the imposition last year of visas for non-European Community visitors.

American World War I Relics

■ Under the stirring title "1917... La Fayette, Nous Voilá!", the Mona Bismarck Foundation, in the former Paris home of Countess Bismarck, née Mona Strader from Kentucky, is showing an abundant collection of items, uniforms, weapons, posters, photos and documents relating to American participation in World War I. The material, loaned from a private collection in France, is well presented and of authentic documentary and historic interest. At 34 Avenue de New York, Paris 16, until Nov. 11 (which is, of course, Armistice Day).

Murder on the American Zephyr

■ On the congested and competitive New York-Washington corridor, the American Zephyr attracts customers with Art Deco elegance and a mystery. Aboard the restored, stainless-steel train—actually two cars pulled behind a regularly scheduled Amtrak train—passengers are treated to a simulated murder on the way to Washington and to its solution during their return to New York. The passengers have seven hours to shop and snoop in the capital while they piece together clues on their own. The Zephyr has scheduled four Mystery Train outings beginning Sept. 26. The fare is \$195 a person. More information: American Zephyr Railroad, 1 West 37th Street, New York, N.Y., 10018. Tel: (212) 764-6266.

By Salt Camel to Timbuktu

■ Joining a salt caravan to Timbuktu is on the itinerary of a two-week tour to Mali and the Ivory Coast. The journey begins in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, and meets the annual Azalai caravan at the end of its 1,000-mile trek through the Sahara, as hundreds of camels bearing slabs of salt enter Timbuktu. Travelers can then join in three days of feasts. The tour also visits other regions of Mali and goes to Man, Abidjan and tropical forests in the Ivory Coast. It costs \$3,670 a person in double occupancy, is limited to 20 people and leaves from New York on Nov. 28. More details: African Step Travel, 681 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10022. Tel: (212) 308-4249.

Discovering a Naturalist's Paradise

by John F. Burns

ALBATROSS! At the skipper's cry, all eyes swept to starboard of the Darwin Sound II, a 71-foot (22-meter) ketch chartering in the Queen Charlotte Islands off Canada's northwest coast. It took a moment or two for an untrained eye to pick it up, a dark shadow gliding across the whitecaps of the heaving sea. After circling the yacht twice at a distance, it settled down amid a gaggle of smaller birds feasting on the breakfast of popcorn and pancakes cast overboard by the crew.

As a schoolboy raised on Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," I had thought of the albatross as a harbinger of misfortune at sea. But not, I learned, for Al and Irene Whitney, the Canadian owners and operators of the Darwin Sound II, nor for others in this region of the Pacific Northwest. To them this greatest of the seabirds, with its 10- to 12-foot wingspan and its habit of following boats for hours or days on end, is a welcome companion.

Discovering the albatross, and dozens of other winged species that sounded to a novice like something out of Monty Python at the Aviary—my notes tell me that our sightings included a sooty shearwater and a red-breasted sapsucker, a wandering tattler and a red-necked phalarope, among others—was only part of the education available for the paying guests aboard the Whitney's vessel. For 1,700 Canadian dollars (\$1,300) plus the return air fare to Sandspit, the 1940s-style island that serves the Queen Charlotte Islands, charter parties get an intimate introduction to a naturalist's paradise.

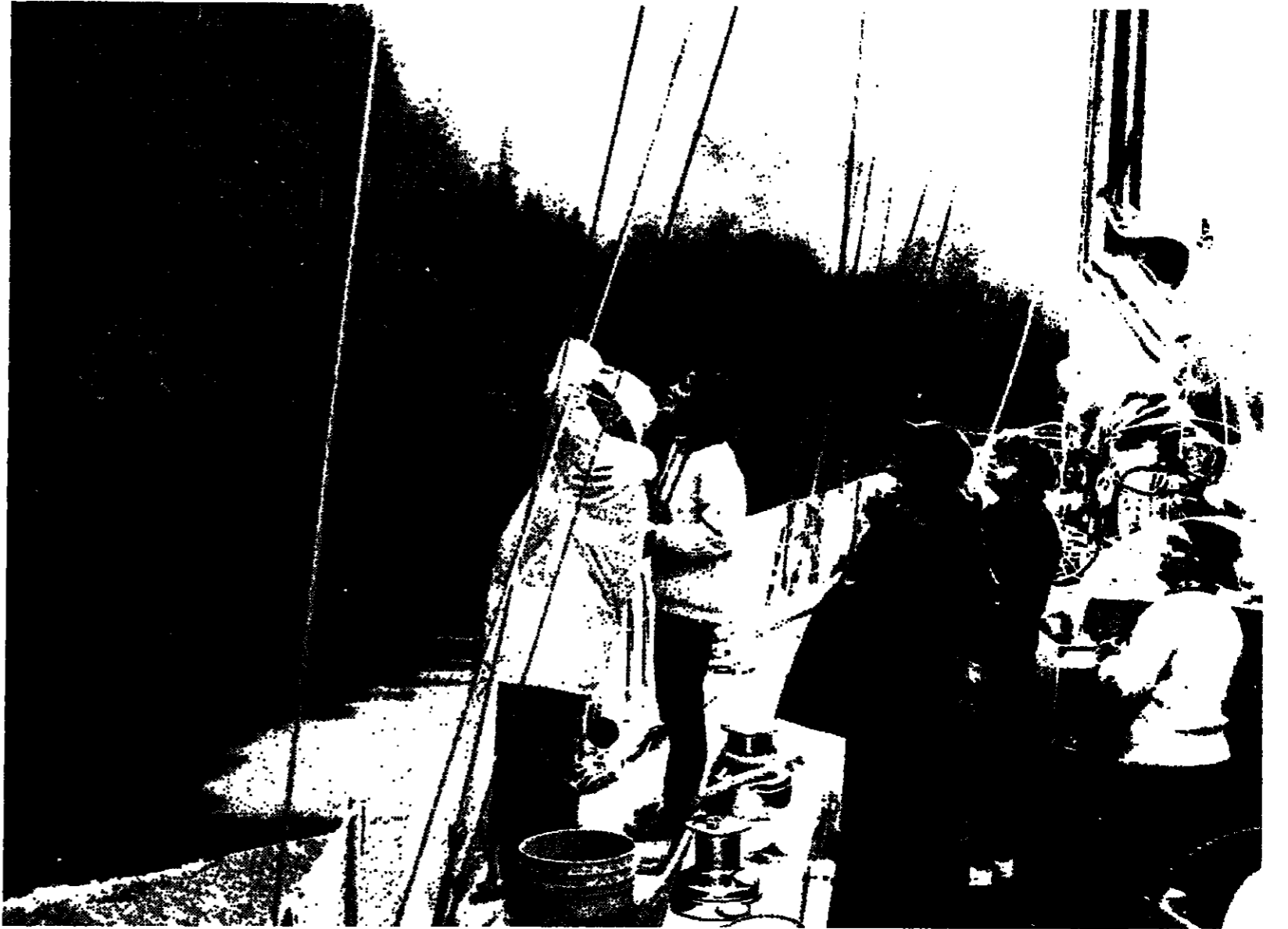
Our tour of the southern tier of this 150-island archipelago, two hours' flying time north of Vancouver, came at a propitious time. For nearly 15 years the area we toured, known as South Moresby, after the largest of the southern islands, has been the prize in a battle between two powerful groups. On one side is the logging industry, which underpins the economy of British Columbia, and on the other is a coalition of environmentalists and the Haida Indians. These are a proud, artistically renowned people who have inhabited the islands and parts of southern Alaska for at least 8,000 years.

The logging industry had been set on harvesting the virgin forests that crowd the slopes of the mountainous islands, among the richest of the primeval rain forests that remain along British Columbia's jagged coasts. The environmentalists are led by Thom (Frick) Henley, a onetime wanderer from Lansing, Michigan, who discovered the island's beauty while kayaking through the region in 1973. His group is intent on saving the forests, along with their 800-year-old red cedars and mossy floors that provide the seedbed for flora and fauna unique to the islands.

For the Haidas, saving the forests, and the waters beside them that are vulnerable to the muddy runoff and landslides associated with intensive logging, was a necessary precondition of a larger long-term goal. That is the recovery of the islands themselves as Haida land, an issue to be settled ultimately through litigation or negotiation with the two governments involved, the federal government in Ottawa and its British Columbia counterpart.

On our party's ninth and last day out, with the Darwin Sound II leaning into a 15-knot offshore wind in Hecate Strait, the hazardous stretch of ocean that was a mariners' graveyard before radar, a shout came from the cabin. "We got it! We got it!" cried Mary McDonald, a young biologist and ornithologist invited by the Whitneys to accompany us on the charter. Talking on the vessel's VHF radio with her husband, Brian, a forestry expert, Mary had learned that South Moresby was to be made into Canada's newest national park.

For a compensation payment of about \$80 million by the government, an agreement had been reached to ban all future logging in South Moresby, and to turn the region into what is known in Canada as a "park reserve." For the province, the announcement represented a 180-degree turn from the position it had taken over the years. It has argued that a logging ban in South Moresby, involving about 80 current



The Darwin Sound II enters a fjord in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Right, a bald eagle and, below, a black-footed albatross.

jobs and 40 years of timber harvesting, would invite a torrent of environmental assaults on logging.

Her shout came barely an hour's sailing north of Lyell Island, focus of the South Moresby dispute. We had flown over the island in the float planes that carried us southward to the start of our voyage, and sailed around it as we moved back up the east coast, so we had seen what "clear-cut logging" involved. Huge tracts of the island had been stripped bare, leaving ugly, scarred hillsides littered with the trunks of smaller trees. In areas logged a year or two before, the death of root systems had loosened the topsoil, causing huge landslides that scoured the hillsides to the rock and deposited thousands of tons of debris in the fjords and sounds nearby.

BECAUSE of the campaign mounted by the Islands Protection Society, founded by Henley and his friends, Lyell Island and Tahmkan Island have been the major parts of South Moresby to fall victim to the rotary saw. Now they will be the last. The park will enclose an area about 110 miles long and 25 miles wide at its broadest point, encompassing all of Moresby Island save the inhabited part in the north.

In the eight seasons since the Whitneys began chartering in the islands, more than 1,000 people, many of them Americans, have been their guests. Among them have been Arthur Hailey, the author, Robert Mowday, of the California winery, and John Turner, the former Canadian prime minister and current opposition leader, who ended his time in office in 1983 by pledging to do all in his power to halt the logging.

Bill Reid, a Haida artist and carver whose work adorns the Canadian embassy in Washington, is a twice-a-year traveler on the charter, serving, like Mary McDonald, as a resource person for other guests.

A former university professor of envi-

ronmental studies and a sailor of 20 years' experience, Al Whitney conceived of the tours after taking part in a program that took faculty members and students into the wilderness of British Columbia for month-long field trips. Whitney, now 43, concluded that the product of those trips, what he calls "an expansion of the human spirit," was more satisfying than anything experienced in the classroom. He quit the university and bought a 45-foot yacht, the Darwin Sound I, named after one of the most spectacular parts of the Queen Charlottes. In 1983, after three successful seasons, he and Irene, a former French teacher, decided they needed a larger vessel.

The Darwin Sound II lives up to its luxury billing, from its spacious salon equipped with an extensive library to its twin-berth cabins, richly paneled and ingeniously fitted with the storage space needed for trips that require a range of clothing from all-weather gear to bikinis. As befits a boat originally built for the "Gallop and Gourmet," Graham Kerr, the galley is a cook's delight, with an electric oven, microwave, two refrigerators, a freezer and plenty of working space. Washrooms are adequate, but cramped.

But it is more basic things of which the skipper is most proud. Built in Poole, England, in 1972, the Darwin Sound II is the largest sailing vessel registered in Vancouver, and probably the strongest. In four years' chartering in the islands, it has had only one engine failure, and that was quickly fixed. For cruising in waters beset by sudden fogs and 30-foot tides, and through sounds and inlets lined by jagged-tooth rocks, it is equipped with an up-to-date radar system, with Loran navigational aids, and a depth sounder, as well as VHF radio.

If I had one misgiving, it was that the trip might be too highbrow for one whose knowledge of birds is limited to those encountered in the average suburban backyard. The Whitneys' brochure billed the charter as one specially tailored for bird

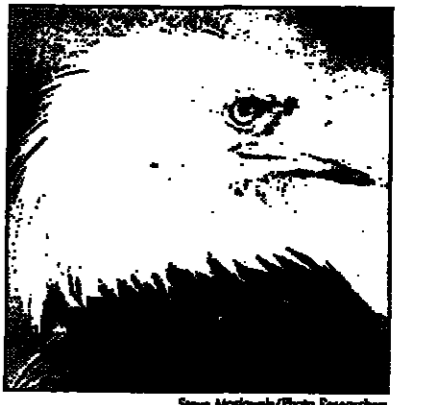
watchers—others cater to artists, to photographers, and, several times a year, to "generalists"—and I had visions of being surrounded by earnest-looking people with bird books and binoculars. I was egregiously wrong.

True, only two of those aboard—Linda Brandenburger, a lawyer from Sacramento, California, and myself—would have had trouble distinguishing between a Peale's peregrine falcon and pigeon guillemot. But the others were tolerant of our ignorance, and eager to help out. Still, it was a relief when Linda counseled me on my first night out to watch for the species known as an "L.B.J."—a little brown job, beyond the ability of our resident experts to identify.

By the time we disembarked, the experts, keeping a nightly tally of birds they had spotted, had listed 50 species. Of these, none gave more pleasure than the bald eagles that are as common in these islands as anywhere in North America.

On a beach that we came to know as Hawaii, for its glorious sand and the hot afternoon sun that streamed down as we stepped ashore from a motorized dinghy, a retired doctor from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lew Beckstead, tallied 14 eagles watching us stroll along the beach. Later, on an early morning fishing trip with Mary McDonald in Darwin Sound, with mist still clinging to the hills and salmon jumping from the still waters, I watched through my binoculars as another eagle, his golden beak glinting in the sun, made swoops from his perch atop a dead spruce, finally catching a salmon.

For an outsider, one of the voyage's values was the opportunity to learn more about Canada. Among our bird watchers we numbered a federal judge from Nova Scotia, MacLeod Rogers, a retired farmer from Saskatchewan, Ed Walker, and a teacher from Toronto, Irene Berry. Three of the travelers were in their 70s, but no complaint was heard, not even on the half-



day that the boat had to ride out six-foot swells.

Given the northerly location of the Charlottes, I had wondered about the weather, even in July. But while the Whitneys' elaborate preboarding instructions included advice to bring heavy sweaters, waterproof boots and rain gear, we had little demand for them. For much of our journey the weather was glorious—cool evenings, misty mornings and hot days, tempting the harder among my fellow passengers to take quick dips in the chilly Pacific waters.

Continued on page 11

Small Inns off the Beaten Path in Provence

by Thomas Netter

PROVENCE offers many things to the traveler. Basil, rosemary, sage and the seemingly omnipresent lavender provide the smells. The soft, reddish earth, washed skylines of light, faded, pastel hues of the fields and burnished plains provide its colors. The olive oils, herbal tastes and garlic define its renowned Provençal cuisine. And the Provençal wines can be the deep, full-bodied Châteaufort-du-Pape, or the fragrant Tavel and Llistel roses.

Provence also offers dozens of secluded *auberges* for those in search of the "splendid isolation" where they can enjoy its other pleasures. Starred or unstarred by the Michelin Guide, the smaller *auberges* of 10 to 20 rooms, with their refreshing swimming pools, balconies and terraces for taking the quiet nights amid herb fields and olive groves and comfortable, stuffy dining tables are far from the well-trodden, touring-bus stops and over-crowded towns like Arles, Avignon and Aix-en-Provence. These are the places people will tell you to keep secret. But I do not feel guilty. With so few rooms, and as isolated as many of them are, there is no danger of their being overcrowded. And though rooms may be limited, there are many such inns to choose from.

Here are several, chosen for being away from tourist areas but still easily accessible, for being secluded or located in small, even



abandoned, villages, for being comfortable and serving good food—and for their generally low prices.

All of the *auberges* listed here and personally visited will provide a charming room with bath for about 300 to 425 francs (about \$50 to \$70), a price that would be hard to match closer, to the sea.

In the Vaucluse, La Table du Comtat in

the village of Seguret is a perfect example. At 300 to 450 francs a night, it is not excessively expensive, while providing isolation and quiet, excellent food and an unobstructed view to the horizon. Vaison-la-Romaine has its Roman ruins and its Fauchon shop, but Seguret, with a population of less than 700, has 12 private swimming pools including the one at the au-

berge, according to a local shopkeeper.

It is that kind of place, and most of those pools belong to foreigners who have bought houses in Seguret. The Dentells, Rhône River plain and Comtat Venaissin, which gives the *auberge* its name, spread out from Seguret into vineyards and vegetable farms. In the village, hummingbirds hover over the lavender plants and flowering herbs. The pace, if there is any at all on the narrow, cobble-stoned streets too narrow for cars, is as slow as the brush-strokes of one of the resident artists who seem to be forever painting the 15th-century fountain and ruined castle.

Northeast, at Nyons, it is even quieter at the Aubres du Vieux Village, built on, and out of, the ruins of an abandoned medieval village and château. The view from the Vieux Village balconies, terrace and pool is a magnificent vista of olive groves and distant, rolling hills that glimmer in the daytime sun, but grow hazy and dusky grey with the twilight. Because of a micro-climate in the region, the *auberge* brochure claims, you can even eat breakfast while sitting on the terrace in winter. And at 230 to 525 francs, the 14 rooms fit into the category of quality and comfort for a fairly modest price.

This *auberge* has its peculiarities, one of which is forbidding smoking in its dining and bedrooms. In the lounge and bar, guests are somewhat quaintly invited to enjoy the "aroma" of a cigarette or cigar along with a *digestif* following what the brochure refers to as a "balanced meal."

which the owners claim is represented by choices of first and second courses on the menu.

We found another *auberge* quite by accident one blisteringly hot day while driving north through the Luberon Range. A pool seemed a necessity, but all hotels around Gordes with pools were booked. Finally, one hotel owner suggested Les Bories as an alternative.

For Les Bories had exactly two rooms (it has four now, priced at 350 to 450 francs), and two dining rooms. It is something like a primitive, fortified hamlet of high stone walls, and a vast shaded terrace around a rustic main building with two of the rooms, and a low-ceilinged, beamed restaurant. The other dining room is a *borie*, a stone hut made of rocks piled up in the shape of a hollow beehive, in some cases two stories high. The *borie* dining room is cool and intimate, the chill grey of the stone softened by white table clothes, crystal glasses and flower vases on its few tables. The restaurant is well known, so if you aren't staying overnight, it's necessary to book a table.

La Table du Comtat in Seguret (tel: 90-46-91-49) is about 10 kilometers southwest of Vaison-la-Romaine and east of Orange. The Aubres du Vieux Village (tel: 75-26-12-89) is near Nyons on road D-94. Les Bories (tel: 90-72-00-51) is on the Senanque abbey road, D-177 northwest of Gordes. Add about 40 francs to all prices for breakfast.

Thomas Netter is a journalist based in Geneva.

TRAVEL

A Guest House in a Mad Duke's Folly

by Michael Gibson

BRISAC, France — "First," said the Marquise Jacqueline de Brissac, setting forth the program for the evening. "I shall bend your ear during dinner, and then our friend here," she pointed to Guy Le Goff, the unofficial curator of the enormous Chateau de Brissac, "will show around you the castle."

The chateau, near the Loire River and a 45-minute drive southeast of Angers, is an architectural curiosity. A stone butterfly still half encased in its cocoon. Originally built as a fortress in 1502 by an ancestor of the present owners, it was turned into a palatial home by Charles de Cossé after Henri IV made him Duc de Brissac in 1594.

From that year on, until his death in 1621, the first duke was busy raising a new castle inside the shell of the old, which gradually disappeared as the new took shape. His family was horrified at the size of the venture and agreed with a helpless shrug that the duke was mad. When he died, the chateau counted 219 rooms, while two towers of the old fortress still framed the main facade like book ends.

The marquise (whose husband, François de Brissac, was away visiting his father, the present duke, in Paris), led her guests into the dining room and affably proceeded with the plan she had laid out. Cossé, she told her guests, had become a duke because he clandestinely opened the gates of the besieged Paris to Henri IV. Inside were the parsons of the Catholic League, outside the Protestant king and his army. Cossé's act spared the city a grim ordeal, and when he was made duke, the population cheered him with a pun: He had ended the siege, it was said, sans bris et sans sac — without breakage or pillage.

The imposing dining-room table of dark polished wood is shaped like a racetrack, only slightly

smaller. A loggia at one end of the room was built for musicians in the days of the first duke. Two of the walls are lined with large portraits, most of them depicting tall, stern-faced, black-bearded and black-robed men you would not want to have checking your income-tax return. They were members of the Nicolai family, ancestors of the marquise, and all of them had been Premier Président de la Cour des Comptes until one of them died on the guillotine in 1794. The last wall was filled with a huge view of a manor in a large formal garden, a Nicolai family property, one was told, that once stood in Berry, an eastern district of Paris on the Seine later given over to the wine merchants.

The style of the meal was grand, the food and wine were excellent, but the hard economic threat hovering over the acres of roof is, however, one keeps up such an imposing pile nowadays? The stakes did all right until the revolution. After that it was a matter of resourcefulness. In this century they married into the Schneider family, one of the great mining and metal fortunes of France. The Schneiders lived on a grand scale during the 1930s, and whenever the British royal family came to France, the president of France would call on them to play the host.

But François de Brissac inherited the chateau from his uncle and he and his wife have had to face the problems of keeping up this ruinous vestige of the past with their own resources.

THEY decided to be sensible, as English peers have been, and convert the stately monument into something of an asset. After all, it did have its 219 rooms, most of them with towering ceilings and lined with 17th-century tapestries. One room is designated as the place where Louis XIII came to be reconciled with his mother, Marie de Médicis, in 1620. Electricity and central heating were put in beginning in the 1960s and many of the rooms are organized like suites, with a bathroom and a smaller bedroom originally intended for the valet or the maid. The solution then was to rent the rooms (currently at 2,070 francs a night for one person, 2,760 for two — 3345 to \$460 — including dinner by candlelight with the marquise and his wife), or to accommodate parties or seminars in the many large reception rooms. People who want to come and stay need only write or call — they do not need an introduction.

Some colorful extras are not included in the room and board. The marquise, who has a stable for stag hunting, will show off his hounds. At his signal they dash off, baying loudly, first in this direction, then in that, offering a pleasant sight until it finally dawns upon them that they are being strung along. Guests can also ask for a hunting horn serenade and enjoy a sound that is nostalgic beyond belief, or ride with the hounds during the hunting season, or shoot duck and



The owners in front of Brissac.

pleasant, or take a trip in a hot-air balloon, starting from the chateau. (Prices range from 2,000 francs to 3,600 francs an hour for the balloon ride.) Jacqueline de Brissac was fond of parties and hunting in her youth, and when she stopped going out and got rid of her horses a few years ago, and declared that she was going to acquire a doctor's degree in theology, it raised a few eyebrows. She hasn't got her degree yet, but is still working at it while running her home as a glorified B&B and scrounging around for solutions to the endless problems of maintenance. Her latest brainstrom has led her to solicit industrial patronage to restore parts of the building — without success so far. After all, she argues, this castle belongs to France and helping her can only help the image of the firm.

Following this line of argument is like sticking to a nice theological distinction, and the marquise occasionally gets trapped in the rhetoric of the day. Some boys from a tech-

nical school once came to visit the chateau. They looked somewhat sullenly at all the history heaped around them and allowed that they were technically minded and had no use for vestiges of the past. "No problem," said the marquise. "This building is full of interesting technical features." And she improvised a technical tour that appeared to fascinate them.

When it was over she let the ambient democratic enthusiasm get the better of her. "This building is part of the French heritage," she declared. "It belongs to all of you. You are welcome to come here and stay whenever you wish." A few months later the director of the school telephoned, sounding a bit embarrassed. "The boys claim you said they could come and stay," he explained, "and we were wondering . . . would you mind." Jacqueline de Brissac gulped and said by all means, let them come. So the boys came back and this ultimately led to the restoration of one part of the building.

Other rooms are being restored as means allow. Guy Le Goff, a lawyer in Angers who takes an anachronistically dim view of the French Revolution (Brissac is not far from the Vendée, a royalist hotbed at the time), is devoted to the building and its history. This has led him to become its self-appointed curator and restorer. He recently revived a charming little theater on the top floor of the building, where François de Brissac's grandmother, said to have had an excellent voice, used to give recitals for guests who came from all over for the occasion.

After dinner the marquise led the guests across the hall to another and much larger drawing room. On the table, in a silver frame, was a photograph of Queen Mary getting out of a Rolls-Royce in front of Brissac. Coffee and liqueurs were served before the guests began the visit of the upper floors.

For reservations: Chateau de Brissac, 49320 Brissac. Tel: 41.91.23.43 or 41.91.72.21.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Recalling the Good Old Days Of Civilized Business Treks

by Roger Collis

AS John Miller sees it, business travel was a much more civilized experience 50 years ago. Especially flying.

Miller, a retired British aerospace manufacturer and former TWA captain (he flew DC-2s in 1935-36), is president of the World Solar Power Foundation. He now lives in Monte Carlo and has been an inveterate first-class traveler since 1936.

"I traveled by boat in the greatest luxury. The German line had the Bremen and the Europa, the French had the Normandie and the France and we had the Aquitania, the Mauritania and later, the Queen Mary. There was none of this standing about in line for hours to show your passport and tickets. You went down by train to Southampton in great comfort. Then straight aboard the boat with your luggage delivered direct to your cabin. At the other end, Immigration was on board, so that when the boat docked at pier 96 on the Hudson River, your baggage was put under your name on long tables. The customs officer marked them and a porter would take them to a taxi or car. There was none of this awful business of hanging

about for hours. When one thinks of the beginning of trans-Atlantic and continental air travel in the U.S., it was a simple business trip. And remarkably comfortable. It seems. You checked in downtown at the airline ticket office and were taken out to the airport by limo. No waiting. You climbed aboard the plane and settled down in a reclining lounge chair. You were served a hot meal with real china, glass and linen. Later you'd stretch out in a twin-bed-size berth (separate dressing rooms for men and women) and sleep during the flight.

This is how it was on the Sky-sleeper service between New York and California which TWA inaugurated in June 1937 with the new DC-3 Sleeper Transport (American Airlines had started a similar service in September 1936). The overnight coast-to-coast flight took just over 11 hours, with stops at St. Louis, Kansas City and Albuquerque. But you were not disturbed during takeoffs and landings and could sleep right through till you arrived in the morning.

"It was all one class with 16 seats one on each side of the aisle and lots of legroom," Miller says. "They were very comfortable."

Even more luxurious were the Clipper flying boats that pioneered the Pacific and Atlantic routes. Pan Am started the first trans-Pacific service in 1935. And in 1939 it flew scheduled services between New York and Marseille via Lisbon. Then in 1945 came the Lockheed Constellation, which TWA flew half-way round the world (San Francisco-Los Angeles-Kansas City-Newfoundland-Lisbon-Paris-Bern-Rome). It had 16 berths and nine chaise longue. This was followed in 1949 by the double-decked Boeing Stratocruiser, which had sleeping berths and a downstairs lounge. A very comfortable plane, according to Miller.

Quality of travel in those days was probably due as much to the attitude of airlines and airport authorities as the in-flight amenities. You could do things that are unthinkable today.

Miller says: "I started an aerospace business in England in 1937 when I came back from flying with TWA and after the war I emigrated to America and built a factory at Newport, Rhode Island, on the local airfield. When I had to go to England, I'd make a reservation on BOAC and get an air taxi to fly me

200 miles down to New York. One time we arrived at Idlewild [now JFK] and couldn't get permission to land. I took the taxi and said to the tower, 'Look, my flight for England leaves in 10 minutes.' The guy said, 'Okay, you're number two to land. Your flight is at gate six.' But when we taxied up, the Stratocruiser had left and was waiting to take off at the far end of the runway. I said to BOAC, 'I'm terribly sorry, we've been circling half an hour.' 'That's all right, sir, we've sent a car for you. We'll fix it up with Immigration.' So I went scooting off down the taxiway to the plane. They pushed my bags in one door, opened another door and pushed me into the bar. I climbed up the stairs into my seat."

Slow disservice to a recent experience with Pan Am when Miller took the direct Nice-New York flight. "They said, we'll give you a free helicopter ride to 60th Street Skyport. Well we arrived in New York (a comfortable flight, no complaints; I had the front seat in first class) then had to walk down endless corridors into a huge immigration hall which had 60-70 people in line before each booth. I had to wait an hour and a half — my fault, I should have ordered a wheelchair. Then I had to get my luggage. I'd missed the helicopter and had to wait another hour for the next one. I got to the helpport where a driver put the bags into a limo and without asking where I wanted to go took me to 57th and Second Avenue. But I want to go to the Drake Hotel. 'Sorry, sir, we just leave you here. You can pick up a cab.' I said, 'It's my good luck it's not pouring with rain.' Next morning, Pan Am lost a bag of mine in Chicago. Do you think I have had any compensation? They haven't even acknowledged my letters."

Miller says quality started to deteriorate in the late 1950s. "I think we've gone about everything the wrong way. With hindsight it's easy to see why. If I didn't foresee the extent of the tourist traffic, we'd have said, let's have separate airports for first class and business passengers and keep them small. Instead they built bigger airports and bigger planes. The reason why more and more rich executives have their own planes is because they will not put up with being treated like cattle before they get on the plane and once they get off."

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Naturalist's Paradise

Continued from page 9

When we ran into a squall, on our next-to-last day out, an initial queasiness in the swells quickly gave way to an appreciation of the beauty of the islands in stormy weather.

Along the way we passed several ghost towns. Relics of the islands' boom times, between the turn of the century and World War II, they spoke for men, long departed, who hoped for fortunes in gold and silver and iron ore. At Lockport, on Darwin Sound, we walked a mile or more into the mountains along a cedar-plank pathway that led to an abandoned mine, and wandered along the overgrown shoreline where a thriving village had stood. Little remained to testify to lost hopes but a 1930s Ford truck, favored now as a nesting place for birds, and a rusting shovel head in a stream beside the beach. Above us, as we walked, an eagle kept vigil.

Brochures for the trip had spoken of Irene Whitney's gourmet cooking, and they did not mislead. Irene learned her cooking while working as an au pair in Paris. Every evening brought another delicious meal — fresh salmon, prime rib roast, mussels, fettuccini and always a good bottle of French or Californian wine. Bread was baked aboard, as well as a birthday cake. Desserts were equally tasty, and varied. Breakfast would have shamed many a hotel, with sausages and waffles and pots of steaming coffee.

Naturalist pleasures were boundless. At Cape St. James, the southernmost point of the islands, we watched hundreds of nesting sea lions, the massive males sitting regally along the rocks surrounded by a dozen or more females each. Farther north, a black bear moseyed along a beach, oblivious to the yacht a few hundred yards away. At Hotspr-

ings Island, where the Haida have channeled spring water into rock pools looking out across Juan Perez Sound, we lounged in the pools as eagles soared above. At Ninistim, site of an old Haida village on St. Anthony Island, a deer grazed in the grass among century-old totems arrayed along the beachfront. Ninistim, declared a World Heritage Site by the United Nations in 1980, is considered by many experts to be the best preserved traditional Indian site in the Pacific Northwest.

When the Darwin II's guest book was passed around on our last morning aboard, the comments were uniformly enthusiastic. I, for one, left determined to return soon with my wife, convinced that few vacations, anywhere, would provide us with a better mix of history, fun and new experiences.

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Large advertisement for holidays and travel. Features 'LE CONCORDE' New Year's Eve in New York for 13,800 FF, 'TAAG' flights to London, and 'PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS' classified. Includes contact information for various travel agencies.

TRAVEL

Shooting the Rapids On the Jordan River

by Thomas L. Friedman

YOU'VE been to Israel twice, and you're looking for something a little bit different this time around. You have trekked up Masada more times than the Roman Legion, you have danced on Dizengoff Street in Tel Aviv until your feet pleaded for mercy and you have bargained yourself breathless with so many shopkeepers in the Old City of Jerusalem that you are ready to pay retail for the rest of your life.

The folks at Kibbutz Kfar Blum have just the thing for you—kayaking through rapids down the Jordan River. Your travel agent may not have gotten the word yet, but paddling down the world's most famous overgrown stream is the hottest new tourist attraction in northern Israel.

Just how hot? Lined up and waiting for a kayak at the Kfar Blum on a warm weekday last month, one could find two bus loads of kibbutzniks from the Haifa area, a jeep full of soldiers on their way home for the weekend and two pregnant Orthodox Jewish women wearing ankle-length dresses and headscarves, who told a dumbstruck kayaking instructor that they had driven from Jerusalem after having seen a report about the kayaking on Israeli television.

The kayaking enterprise, which began in July, is the brainchild of Pini Almog, a member of Kfar Blum, which is situated in the Upper Galilee region near the point where the Hasbani, Dan and Banias rivers converge to form the Jordan.

An outdoor enthusiast with an entrepreneurial gleam in his eye—somewhat rare among socialist kibbutzniks—Almog had been enjoying kayaking down the Jordan for some time when it struck him that with a little investment his kibbutz could turn it into a profitable business. Collective farms know a lot about raising chickens or cotton or even alligators; some have high-tech industries and some hotels. But kayaking?

"At first everyone here said to me, 'Are you crazy? You think we are going to spend money on that?'" recalled Almog as he sat outside his makeshift office on the banks of the Jordan. "The kibbutz had meetings, and we voted and we had more meetings. The kibbutz is a great place for living but not for starting a business. 'Finally, the kibbutz assembly agreed to invest some money,' he added. 'But in a kibbutz everyone has to work, and they said this kayaking is not really work, so I still do my regular job as activities director for the high school.'"

Kayaking at Kfar Blum is also not really kayaking. The so-called kayakers are closer to inflatable two-person canoes, made of rubber but powered by double-headed paddles of the type used in kayaking. Call it kayoeing or canyoeing.

Normally, visitors drive through Kfar

Blum to the kayaking office on the riverfront, where Almog and his associate, Danny Sasson, offer quick instructions before take-off. Since it is no more complicated than paddling a canoe, the lessons do not take long. Every kayaker is equipped with a kayak for two people, an inflatable seat, a life preserver and a paddle.

The kayaks are rented by the hour at a rate of \$9 for a minimum of 1½ hours. It takes 90 minutes to two hours, depending on how fast you paddle, to make it from the starting point at Kfar Blum to the Lehavot Habashan Bridge. There, you drag your kayak out of the water and wait for the bus to shuttle you and your equipment back to the main office.

For our trip, Almog arranged to set off in the Hasbani River, a few miles north from the point where it converges into the Jordan at Kfar Blum. Arab legend has it that the Dan, Banias and Hasbani rivers were all arguing one day over which of them was the greatest in the world. God supposedly got angry with them and to shut them up he forged them into one river—the Jordan.

To look at the Jordan today is to think that God may still be mad at the rivers. The size of the Jordan is in inverse proportion to its historical reputation, which dates back to a papyrus from the 13th century B.C.

The famous river, which the Israelites, led by Joshua, crossed into the Promised Land, in whose waters Jesus was baptized and on whose banks Jephthah, Gideon and Saul lived their legendary lives, is only 30 to 50 feet deep during the late summer months. No one ever confused it with the Amazon.

We set off in two kayaks, with a store of cold drinks lodged into the nose of our craft. One of the nice things about kayaking at Kfar Blum is that you can go down river at whatever pace you please. If exercise is your objective, you can work up a sweat by paddling all the way or by racing with your friends, as a group of Israeli Navy commandos were doing the other day.

But if bird-watching or escaping the maddening crowd is your preference, you can let the river gently waft you along, while you paddle only to keep from bouncing too often into the soft reeds, water lilies and other vegetation that lines the banks. Sit back, pull out a beer or a cold soda and observe the scenery and wildlife—only crickets, turtles and an occasional rapid will disturb your idyll.

The first rapid we encountered was on the Hasbani, about a 10-foot drop to the next level of the river. But if the only such descent you have ever made in a boat was in the safety of an ocean liner traveling through the Panama Canal, the drop-off looks like nothing short of Niagara Falls.

The people who preceded us could be heard to scream "Momma" and "God save me" in several different languages as they



This famous river is only about three to six feet deep in the late summer months. But it does have its rapids.

slipped over the top and disappeared through the boulders down to the rushing river level below.

We circled around the edge of the rapid for a moment, screwing up my courage, before we shot through, with our paddles raised over our heads so they didn't catch on the rocks. In late summer, well after the spring rains, the rapids are quite tame. But don't try this in March just after the snow has melted.

As soon as our rubber kayak tipped over the edge into the rapid we bounced easily through the rocks and rather softly tumbled down the white water. If you can ride a roller coaster you can do this.

ALMOG insists that no one has ever been hurt on his tours. Many of the intrepid kayakers at Kfar Blum would shoot the rapids, then pull over to the bank, lift their kayak out, drag it a few hundred feet upriver and shoot the rapids again.

"That is why we charge by the hour," mused Almog.

After we emerged from the narrow Hasbani, which in some places was almost covered with a ceiling of vegetation and trees, the Jordan seemed like a wide open expanse.

The Jordan River valley is on the main north-south migration route for birds that summer in Europe and winter in Africa. During the spring and fall the sky is sometimes black with starlings as they ride the wind currents through the valley or blanket trees for an overnight rest. Cranes, doves and

kingfishers also regularly crisscross the river, devouring their favorite insects or water life.

The river itself is surrounded by the lush "jungle of the Jordan"—the riverine Jordan forest, which in this area is dominated by willows, bamboo, reeds, tamarisk, oleander, coccolytus and papyrus. In the distance, you can see the Golan Heights plateau, which lies to the east, and the mountains of Naftali, Lebanon and Hermon, which lie to the west and the north.

The mountains, which are associated with some of the deadliest wars in the modern history of the Middle East, provide a mute contrast to the placid Jordan as it quietly curls its way south to Lake Kinneret (Lake Tiberias) and the Dead Sea. Floating along, it is hard not to contemplate all the history this river has witnessed. Three feet deep or not, the Jordan could tell the Amazon a thing or two.

The only sound we heard as we paddled downstream was what Almog calls "the music of the Jordan." That is the whistle of the wind through the reeds, blended with the chorus of warbling birds and the distant rumble of approaching rapids.

There are two more rapids to be braved on the Jordan section of the trip up to the Lehavot Habashan Bridge—the end point of the standard tour. Both are roughly 3- to 10-foot drops into brief patches of white water—just enough to write home about, but not enough to scare anyone off.

Almog is hoping to arrange with the Jordan River authorities to build four or five more rapids for next season.

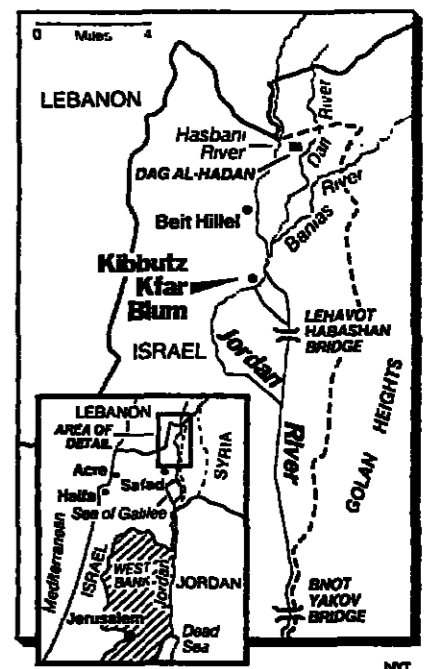
In addition to this short trip, lasting about 90 minutes and covering about four miles (about six kilometers), Kfar Blum offers a longer trip, covering about 20 miles and including eight rapids, down to the Bnot Yakov Bridge. This latter tour, which takes about six hours in the summer, has to be arranged in advance with the kibbutz so that a truck can be sent to pick you up.

The melting snows from Mount Hermon and the winter rains are the main sources of the Jordan. In winter and spring the river is too high and fast for the casual kayaker. As a result, the kayaking season at Kfar Blum runs from late March, depending on when the rains stop, to late October or early November, depending on when they begin again.

After you have worked up an appetite on the river there are two restaurants that have opened in the Galilee in the last few years that are definitely worth a visit. One, called Dag al-Hadad, or Fish on the Dan, is outside Beit Hillel, five miles north of Kfar Blum, on a tributary of the Dan River.

The restaurant raises its own trout in ponds behind the kitchen. The eating area is set up in the open air under willow and fig trees on a tiny island situated between two streams flowing off the Dan. The tables are reached either by crossing two narrow bridges or by tiptoeing on the rocks across the waterway.

The menu consists of various types of grilled and fried fresh trout, in addition to Arabic salads and fresh vegetables. It is all washed down with white wine from the Go-



lan Heights or Israeli beer in a frosted mug. It is open from 11 A.M. until midnight every day of the week; dinner for two at Dag al-Hadad costs about \$30 with wine. The restaurant does not have a phone, let alone take reservations. © 1987 The New York Times

FOOD

The Heartier Side of a Great Chef

PARIS — Inside many a reserved, white-topped grand chef is a hearty bistro proprietor trying to get out. The same chef who breathes the rarified air of truffles and foie gras also often dreams of simpler, lusty fare served in relaxed surroundings.

The customers seem to be of like mind. Let's cut out the fanfare and the four-hour

PATRICIA WELLS

meals, not to mention the checks that climb easily to 600 francs a person, they say. Let's push back the carpets, roll up our sleeves, and dive into sensuous food that revives and satisfies.

Michel Rostang, the outwardly pfeleful owner of one of Paris's newest and most

With his new bistro, Michel Rostang has figured out a way to have it all.

veau, andouillette and gras double, the litany of offerings from the family of tripe.

Rostang and his staff have done a remarkably good job of subtly updating what I consider the best bistro fare of all—that from the tiny, back-street *bouchons* of Lyon.

Rostang is no stranger to Lyon or to authentic bistros. For generations his family ran the Hotel du Commerce—first noted in the Michelin in 1912—in the Savoy village

ham and cheese gratin of macaroni; the dry *manchons*, or legs, of duck; and remain unconvinced of the gastronomic merits of most French beef, bland and tough and served here as thick, beautiful, but unimpressive, *côte du boeuf*.

For those not yet conditioned to classic bistro fare, Rostang offers a few modern dishes, which do not seem awkwardly out of place. There is a stunning terrine of red peppers, tomatoes and fresh anchovies; an unusual galette, or thick corn pancake, filled with salmon and bathed in a fine curry sauce; and a serviceable carpaccio of tuna, thinly sliced tuna marinated in oil and served with grilled country bread.

With the Lyonnais fare there's nothing better than cheap red wine poured out of thick-bottomed glass bottles, and Rostang comes through with traditional half-liter bottles of a satisfying *grande fillette*, a fruity, pure syrah red from the *collines Rhodaniennes* in the northern part of the Rhone Valley, honestly priced at 39 francs. Other wine offerings are limited, but wisely chosen. They include a superb white Savoie, the Chignin from René Quenard; Léon Beyer's pinot d'Alsace, and Georges Dubouët's omnipresent but welcoming Brully.

With this there are the superb country baguettes from the Monsieur Pain bakery across the street. Dessert offerings are limited, and include a marvelous warm cake-like *clafoutis* of raspberries, and a contrived *macaronade caramélisée à la vanille*, a pale version of *crème brûlée* topped with macarons.

If Ande Clément were in the food business, she would probably run one of Paris's best and most beautiful bistros, but her line is everything that relates to gastronomy except the food, and that's all right with me.

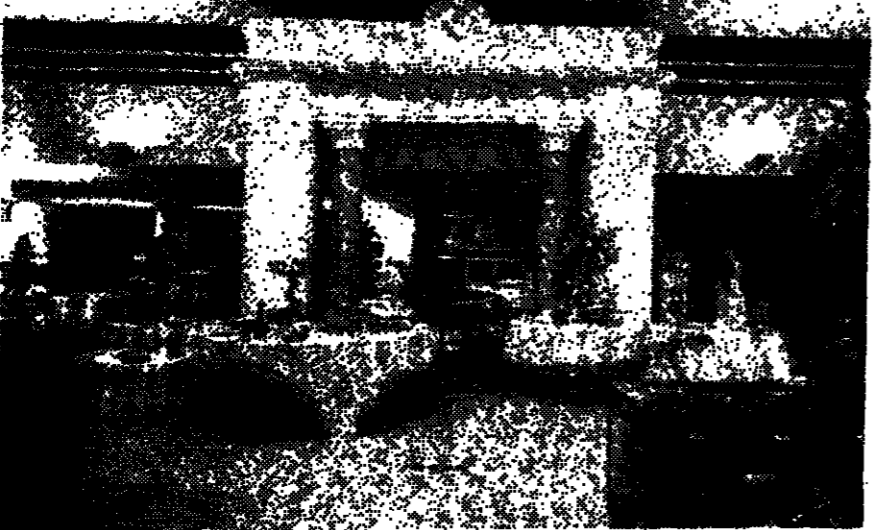
In 1979 this ambitious young woman opened a tiny boutique called Au Bain Marie on Rue du Mail, just off Place des Victoires. It was full of nostalgic bric-a-brac: silver tableware and china from the old cruise lines, antique cookbooks, bright posters, amusing menu cards, silver asparagus tongs and the multicolored barbotine pottery plates decorated with asparagus and artichokes, cherries and garden flowers.

Au Bain Marie was an immediate success, outgrew its quarters and moved into a renovated space nearby. Now it has grown more, and Ande Clément's fantasy world fills an elegant space behind the Hotel de Caillon, a huge, airy shop that once housed furs labeled Christian Dior.

Like a toy store for gastronomes, Au Bain Marie still manages to mix the practical with the frivolous, offering everything from down-to-earth French housewives' cookbooks from the 1940s to posh silver-domed trolleys and antique lace tablecloths.

Bistro d'A Côté, 10 Rue Gustave-Flaubert, Paris 17; tel: 42.67.05.81. Closed Saturday lunch and all day Sunday. Credit card: Visa. From 150 to 200 francs francs a person, including wine and service.

Au Bain Marie, 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8; tel: 42.66.59.74. Open Monday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa.



The new Au Bain Marie.

popular dining spots—Le Bistrot d'A Côté—has figured out a way to have it all. While the Michelin two-star restaurant that bears his name runs smoothly along in a residential section of the 17th Arrondissement, Rostang now also runs a charming turn-of-the-century bistro next door.

He began with impeccable material. The adjacent 1900s epicure was in perfect condition, with tin ceilings and mirrored walls. As traditions of the time dictated, the grocery store was fashioned with practical, thick marble shelves on one side, for the cream, butter, and eggs, and elegant wooden shelves on the other to stack the dry goods. Rostang and his wife, Marie-Claude, have filled these shelves with treasures gathered at Paris's flea markets over a month of Sundays, when they trekked home with colorful asparagus plates and pitchers, Art Deco-style clocks and radios, and an enormous collection of well-worn, familiar, red Michelin guides.

It all makes an ideal, even idyllic, backdrop for a traditional Lyonnais bistro, for hearty platters of he-man fare—meltingly tender chickens and creamy potato gratin, lentils and macaroni, salads of curly endive, and thick, rare steaks. For serious bistro fans, there is also *sabote* sausage and tête de

of Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin, where Rostang was born 40 years ago.

The Bistrot d'A Côté offers a limited number of popular dishes, with a handful of daily specials noted on the blackboards along the walls. Some of the best dishes sampled recently include a sturdy *salade paysanne* (fresh greens with chunks of beef and Beaufort cheese); a superbly fresh and well-seasoned terrine of chicken livers; crisp green lentils topped with *cervelas* sausage; and a complex terrine of duck confit accompanied by wilted green cabbage. I loved his authentic *saladier Lyonnais*, which traditionally includes everything but the kitchen sink. Combining chicken livers and potatoes, curly endive and anchovies, hard cooked eggs and chunks of lamb's feet, it is the kind of dish that takes a bit of warming up to, but once you do, you're glad you did.

The best main course selections included a wonderfully satisfying *volaile au vinaigre de vin à la grenobloise*, moist and flavorful chicken smothered in wine and tomatoes and served with a rich and creamy potato gratin; and the classic *tête de veau sauce grise*, call's head sauced with an egg, herb and caper-filled mayonnaise. I was less enthusiastic about the rather dry



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EC to Investigate Prices Of Video Recorders From Korea, 2 Japanese Firms

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Brazil, Mexico and Argentina Form 'G-3' Debtor Countries

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AMEX FUTURES

AMEX COMMODITIES

AMEX INDEX

AMEX SPREADS

AMEX NEWS

AMEX ANALYSIS

AMEX RESEARCH

AMEX SERVICES

AMEX CONTACT

AMEX OFFICES

AMEX HISTORY

AMEX ABBREVIATIONS

AMEX GLOSSARY

AMEX FAQ

AMEX HELP

AMEX ABOUT

AMEX CONTACT

AMEX OFFICES

AMEX HISTORY

AMEX ABBREVIATIONS

AMEX GLOSSARY

AMEX FAQ

AMEX HELP

AMEX ABOUT

Why do we need the most hi-tech aircraft maintenance centre in Asia?

Thair

هكذا من الأفضل / why do we need a business class even the travel industry raves about?

Thair

Page 13

ECONOMIC SCENE

Deficits, Populism Hamper U.S. Action on Debt Crisis

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the eve of the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, the United States is trying to make up for lost time by demonstrating that it is ready to tackle the world's serious economic and financial problems. At the head of the list is the inability of the developing countries to service their debts, which now exceed \$1 trillion.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d has said that the United States is willing to start negotiating to increase the World Bank's \$85 billion in capital, but without specifying by how much. Barber B. Conable Jr., the former New York congressman who is president of the World Bank, has estimated the need at between \$40 billion and \$80 billion. In heavy trouble himself at the bank for his moralizing reorganization and layoffs, Mr. Conable now needs heavy aid from the United States and probably will get it.

The United States, Mr. Baker said, is likely to assume 20 percent of its share of the capital increase of the World Bank, as it did in 1981. That sounds like a huge amount, but its effect on the federal budget would probably be very small, only a minor fraction of the capital pledged would be paid into the bank. Only in a crisis would the United States and other nations be asked to pay the whole of their pledges.

Thus, if the bank's total capital increase were \$60 billion, the midpoint of the range sought by Mr. Conable, and if the 1981 pattern of a 7.5 percent payment were followed, the U.S. pledge would be \$12 billion and it would pay \$900 million over five years, or \$180 million a year.

With the 1983 federal budget estimated at \$1,032 billion, the U.S. contribution to the capital increase of the World Bank next year would be less than 0.02 percent of the federal budget. American bankers, fearful of their exposure in the Third World, insist that is a very good deal for the nation. The commercial banks have been struggling to reduce their own exposure in Latin America and elsewhere.

BUT CONGRESS is resistant to contributing more support to the developing countries, the World Bank and the commercial banks. With the federal budget in deficit, and Congress struggling to eliminate the red ink, many congressmen are feeling pressure at home from those who cannot understand why grants to foreigners should be increased while social programs to help needy Americans are being cut.

Aid to developing countries and the world financial system is translated by populists into "bailing out the banks." The old American antipathy toward the big money centers of the East is exacerbated by troubles in oil-producing areas and the farm belt.

The rising populist resistance in the United States to granting foreign aid is matched by rising populist resentment in the developing countries over repaying debts to rich first world countries and to the commercial banks.

To avoid a global debt disaster, worldwide growth must be strengthened. But American efforts to provide leadership for world economic expansion is handicapped by the budget and trade deficits, which prevent the nation from playing the role of lender of last resort for other countries.

Instead, it has kept the world economy growing by playing the role, as the financier George Soros put it, of "borrower of last resort" — and, equally crucial, as market of last resort.

But there are limits to how far the United States can go before it is overwhelmed by debts of its own. Its leadership role now requires it to persuade the other industrial countries to take on more of the financial burdens for the poor, and for the military needs of the Western alliance.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 25
Australia	1.2825
Canada	1.2500
France	6.5456
Germany	1.9363
Italy	1.3663
Japan	163.87
Netherlands	2.3636
Spain	166.37
Sweden	8.4663
Switzerland	1.4833
UK	1.9363
West Germany	1.9363
Yugoslavia	13.6663

Interest Rates

Rate	Sept. 25
1-month	7 1/4%
3-month	7 1/2%
6-month	7 3/4%
1-year	8 1/4%
2-year	9 1/4%
3-year	10 1/4%
5-year	11 1/4%
10-year	12 1/4%
30-year	13 1/4%

Key Money Rates

Rate	Sept. 25
1-month	7 1/4%
3-month	7 1/2%
6-month	7 3/4%
1-year	8 1/4%
2-year	9 1/4%
3-year	10 1/4%
5-year	11 1/4%
10-year	12 1/4%
30-year	13 1/4%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Rate	Sept. 25
1-month	7 1/4%
3-month	7 1/2%
6-month	7 3/4%
1-year	8 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Sept. 25
Mutual Shares	1.25
Money Market	1.25
Short-Term	1.25
Intermediate	1.25
Long-Term	1.25

Gold

Price	Sept. 25
Gold	375.00
Silver	16.50
Palladium	450.00
Platinum	950.00
Rhodium	1,200.00
Rosin	1,100.00
Sulfur	1,000.00
Vanadium	1,500.00
Zinc	1,200.00

N.Y. Bank Proposes Merger

Targets Irving For \$1.4 Billion

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SCOTT'S VALLEY, California — In an industry known for its eccentric entrepreneurs, Philippe Kahn has stood out — for his loud Hawaiian shirts, his impromptu saxophone solos at news conferences, and last but not least, for the success of the microcomputer software company he founded.

Neither Mr. Kahn nor his four-year-old company, Borland International Inc., is a household name. But among his peers in the microcomputer industry, he is nearly as famous as Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft Corp., and Mitchell Kapor, the founder of Lotus Development Corp.

Mr. Kahn built Borland into a small but thriving niche player catering mainly to computer hobbyists with relatively inexpensive software for writing programs and organizing data.

But now Mr. Kahn, a French mathematician who was an illegal alien when he founded Borland, is trying to transform his company into a giant that sells a broad range of software to a broad range of customers, including one it has largely ignored: corporations.

Mr. Kahn's quest for size reflects a relatively new trend in the industry. Small companies are finding it more difficult to survive as marketing clout and breadth of product offerings become increasingly important.

But as Borland demonstrates, the path to bigness is fraught with risks.

Earlier this month, Borland completed the acquisition of Ansa Software, a respected maker of data base management programs. But the merger's success will depend on the integration of Borland's unconventional "Hawaiian shirt" corporate culture with Ansa's more traditional pin-stripe suit culture.

At the same time, Mr. Kahn is moving Borland into the applications software market by offering programs ranging from a spreadsheet to word processing. But that will place it in more direct competition with such big

Borland Opts for Straitlaced Sidekick

Software Maker Merges to Lure The Pinstripes

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

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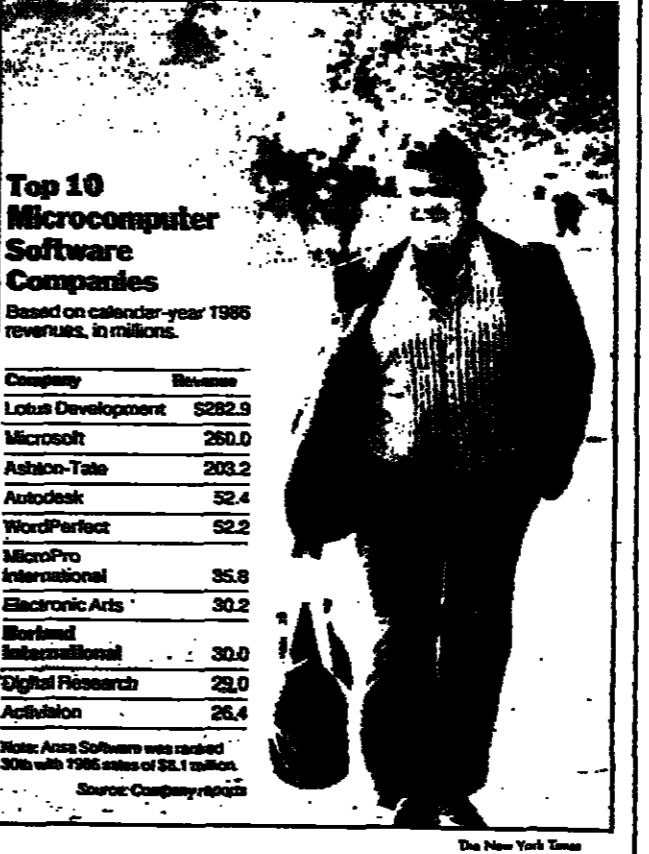
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Philippe Kahn of Borland International Inc., which acquired Ansa Software in a \$37 million stock swap.

software makers as Lotus Development, Microsoft, and Ashton-Tate Co.

In making these strategic switches, Mr. Kahn seems to be deviating from the unconventional tactics that have been responsible for Borland's success.

The leading software companies — Microsoft, Lotus, and Ashton-Tate — grew large by selling applications programs to business users for several hundred dollars each. By contrast, Borland has prospered by selling programming languages that are used to create applications programs, mainly to computer "hackers" at prices below \$100. Those languages include Turbo Basic and Turbo Pascal.

In addition, its Sidekick program — an electronic calendar, address book, clock, and calculator rolled into one — has been a hot seller for more than two years.

But in a departure from this

Yugoslavia Asks Banks for Delay In Debt Payment

By Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia has asked Western banks to suspend principal repayments on its foreign debt while a long-term restructuring plan is worked out, the deputy governor of the National Bank, Slobodan Stanojevic, said Friday.

Western diplomats in Belgrade said it was likely Yugoslavia would want the pause to last three years. The country has total foreign debt of about \$20 billion.

Mr. Stanojevic said Yugoslavia had asked creditor governments to hold talks in Paris at the end of October or early November on long-term restructuring. "Tanjing the official news agency, reported.

"At the same time," he said, the National Bank asked foreign commercial bank creditors, through Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York, which has until now coordinated refinancing arrangements, for a further standstill on debt principal repayments until negotiations on long-term Yugoslav debt restructuring are completed.

Yugoslavia, which has rescheduled its debts regularly since 1983, was due to repay a total of about \$5.5 billion this year. It ran into repayment problems in July when it failed to pay \$245 million of principal and interest due then.

The Western diplomats said they based their three-year estimate on remarks last Saturday by Prime Minister Branko Mikulic. He said Yugoslavia would seek a debt moratorium of three years while it made the economy more productive and export-oriented. At the time, he did not make the nature of the moratorium clear.

Mr. Mikulic has been struggling to keep the economy afloat amid inflation running at 116 percent, widespread insolvency, strikes, low productivity and flagging trade.

Mr. Stanojevic said the government would propose a new economic program to parliament to shore up Yugoslavia's liquidity and foster stable economic growth.

The program would seek to bring down inflation and to "moderate repayments of debt."

The government has expressed growing alarm over the debt-servicing strain. Debt now consumes more

West Germany Has Narrower Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIENBADEN, West Germany — The merchandise trade surplus narrowed to 6.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.58 billion) in August, from 9.9 billion DM in July and 8.1 billion a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

The office said that the value of imports rose 5.5 percent to 29.6 billion DM in August from a year earlier, while exports stood at 26.1 billion DM.

Analysts said that the report will help German officials attending monetary meetings in Washington. West Germany's trading partners have urged it to cut its trade surplus, which they believe is a major factor in world economic imbalances.

Meanwhile, a member of the Bundesbank council, Lothar Miller, forecast that gross national product, the total output of goods and services, would grow by less than 1.5 percent in 1987. The government is forecasting growth of 1.5 to 2 percent.

(Reuters, AFP)

Fed Rebuffed Treasury On Overseas Rate Cuts

Officials Sought Link to Discount Hike

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates earlier this month, Alan Greenspan, the Fed's new chairman, rebuffed appeals from the Treasury Department to ask West Germany and Japan to lower their rates at the same time, according to Reagan administration officials.

"If you're going to do it, why not trade it for something" overseas, said an official who in other respects supported the Fed's decision.

"It was a rather major lost opportunity," another official said.

A source at the Fed confirmed that there had been no discussion of coordination with other countries, and that the Fed considers decisions on the discount rate to be its own responsibility.

The discount rate, which is the rate the Fed charges financial institutions for loans, was raised on Sept. 4 by a half point to 6 percent.

The officials, who supported Mr. Greenspan's appointment, speculated that he had proceeded unilaterally in part to show the central bank's independence from the administration, which has pressed for lower Japanese and West German rates. From here on, they said, he might collaborate more readily with the administration.

This is the first apparent conflict between Mr. Greenspan and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, the government's top economic policy maker.

Some outsiders speculated that, when Mr. Greenspan made the decision to raise the discount rate, he was not yet comfortable in negotiating by telephone with the German and Japanese central bankers. Mr. Greenspan, who took office in August, did not meet these central bankers in an official capacity until the weekend after the rate decision, at a regular gathering of central bankers in Basel.

"He didn't have the relationship where he could call these guys and say, 'Hey, let's do something,'" said Robert Solomon, an economist at the Brookings Institution and a former chief international economist at the Fed.

In the Treasury's view, Germany and Japan should at least have been asked to buttress the Fed's action by lowering their interest rates. Even if they had refused to go along, it may have improved the chances of future appeals.

A wider gap between U.S. and foreign interest rates lures foreign investment into dollar-denominated securities and thus supports the U.S. currency. The dollar also has a bearing on the inflation rate be-



Alan Greenspan



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Page 15

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Equity & Law Accepts New Midi Bid

LONDON — Compagnie du Midi, a leading French insurance firm, said Friday it would accept the British insurance company Equity & Law PLC, which has offered a sweetened bid of \$449 million (\$737 million).

Each other geographically and in product segments. It had noted that it planned to expand further into other European countries, and would keep London-based Equity & Law as a separate group to lead that growth.

On Sept. 4, Equity & Law rejected an earlier bid from Brierley Investments Ltd., a New Zealand holding company, valuing the company at \$267 million.

IBM Will Redeem Bond To End Intel Investment

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Friday that it will redeem early a \$300 million Eurobond issue convertible into Intel Corp. stock, to end its investment in the chip maker.

Isuzu Plans Sale Of Securities To Offset Loss

TOKYO — Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan plans to sell 20 billion yen (\$199.5 million) of securities to offset a loss of 16 billion yen in the year ending Oct. 31 and to return itself to profit, company spokesman said Friday.

UTA's Parent Raises Stake In France's Air Inter to 28%

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune PARIS — Chargers SA, the transport and industrial group, said Friday it had increased its holding in Air Inter, France's state-controlled domestic air carrier, from 14.7 percent to 28 percent.

BP Projects 77% Leap in Net Profit for '87, to £1.45 Billion

LONDON — British Petroleum predicted Friday that its net profit would rise 77 percent in 1987 to £1.45 billion (£2.38 billion).

Dayton Rejects Dart's Takeover Bid

MINNEAPOLIS — Dayton Hudson Corp., the U.S. department store owner, said Friday that its board had rejected an unsolicited \$6.3 billion takeover bid by Dart Group Corp. as inadequate.

Profit at Elders Soars 121%, Propelled by Beer Exports

MELBOURNE — Elders IXL Ltd., the Australian conglomerate, said Friday that profit jumped 121 percent to 400.87 million Australian dollars (\$293 million) in the year ended June 30.

Maxwell Won't Make Bid For Guinness Peat, He Says

LONDON — Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, said Friday that he will not bid for Guinness Peat Group PLC. He has an 11.53 percent stake in the financial services company that he intends to increase to 15 percent.

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Crédit des Bergues

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company, the leading Kuwaiti investment banking company, holding the majority participation in Crédit des Bergues S.A. Geneva is aiming at strengthening its presence in the international financial centers.

Mr. Heine W. Beldi stepped down as Chairman of Crédit des Bergues and will continue serving the company as a Director. Mr. Abbas K. Gokal has resigned as Member of the Board. Mr. Rudolf W. Frey has been elected as Director.

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Rua Santa Catarina, 91 P 4000 Porto, Portugal

legrand

Legrand S.A., the leading international manufacturer of electrical wiring devices reports as follows on results for the first six months of 1987.

Group consolidated figures (in millions of French Francs).

Table with 4 columns: Sales, Pre-tax income, After-tax income (group share), Sales provided from operations (cash flow). Rows show 1st half of 1987, 1st half of 1986, and percentage change.

ADDITIONALLY

Legrand's U.S. subsidiary, Pass & Seymour, which manufactures electrical wiring devices for industrial and commercial construction, has announced the signing of an agreement with Slater Electric, under which the latter — subject to approval of its stockholders — is to sell the bulk of its manufacturing assets and business to our subsidiary.

Slater Electric (1986 sales: U.S. \$45 million) specializes in electrical wiring devices for residential use (switches, receptacles, ground fault interrupters, weatherproof fittings, cover plates, etc).

During the recent meeting of the Group Board of Directors and on the motion of Mr. Edouard Decoster, Chairman of the Board, Mr. François Crippote, currently Deputy Chairman and Chief Operating Officer, has been appointed Chairman of Legrand's Board of Directors to take effect January 1, 1988.

The Board voted unanimously to appoint Mr. Edouard Decoster Honorary Chairman as from the same date.

Group consolidated sales through the end of August were up 8% over the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

AMERICAN CO., manufacturing in Jersey, USA has 2 openings in production supervision & shipping and receiving. Both positions are full-time and not subject to probation.

U.S. TAX SPECIALISTS

Accounting firm has openings in the established US tax department. Positions include: Accounting or legal background. Salary commensurate with experience.

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Handing of fishing operations. Decisions on fishing operations. Decisions on fishing operations. Decisions on fishing operations.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

THIRTY YEAR OLD, sophisticated, bilingual, well educated, seeking a position in a dynamic, growing organization. Salary commensurate with experience.

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EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TOUR TEACHERS, 3 years experience and diploma required for contract in the UK. English speaking, non-smoking, housekeeping, laundry, ironing, shopping, driver's license/son service. Salary commensurate with experience.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

FRENCH GIRL, 22, SEKS AU PAIR job in NYC or San Francisco from October '87 to July '88. Driver's license, fluent in English and French, writes, Antiquarian, 6 rue de Valenciennes, 75013 Paris. Tel: 01 42 44 62 62.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

NEW GREENS-A married couple in their 30s, English speaking, non-smoking, housekeeping, laundry, ironing, shopping, driver's license/son service. Salary commensurate with experience.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

YOUNG COUPLE SEEKING AU PAIR. 2 year old girl, light housekeeping, non-smoking, own room/bed/TV. 30 rue de Valenciennes, 75013 Paris. Tel: 01 42 44 62 62.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

DOCTOR, 33, single, seeks job in a hospital or clinic. Requires 5 years experience in medicine. Salary commensurate with experience.

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***** GENEVA BEST ESCORT SERVICE. 022/21 99 61.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

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EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ALL PAIR WHO ENJOYS children, English speaking, 22-28 years old, own room/bed/TV, 30 rue de Valenciennes, 75013 Paris. Tel: 01 42 44 62 62.

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FRENCH FAMILY, PARIS, with 2 children, 5 and 3 years old, seek au pair au quotidien. Tel: 01 42 44 62 62.

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EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains a Bit Before G-7 Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar post-poned gains Friday against key currencies in slow trading...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, British pound, Swiss franc.

reluctance by customers to sell dollars. "Why run the risk," said Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank.

If the ministers "put out an aggressive statement saying the dollar must hold, we may get a bit of a rally for the dollar," one dealer in Europe said.

British financial markets slumped Thursday after the government reported a current account deficit of \$29.2 billion (\$1.53 billion) for August.

Few expected that finance ministers and central bankers gathering for the International Monetary Fund/World Bank annual meetings will agree on new approaches to cut the trade imbalances which strain the global economy and cause turmoil in financial markets.

In London, the dollar closed largely steady at 1.6208 Deutsche marks, from 1.6205 on Thursday; at 143.70 yen, after 143.75; at 1.5115 Swiss francs after 1.5100 and unchanged at 6.0700 French francs.

Worries about trade have set the tone for markets. The dollar has been weak since news of the \$15.7 billion U.S. trade deficit for June.

Two weeks ago, a record \$16.47 billion monthly trade deficit was reported for July.

Reports of the Bank of Japan's policy shift were carried by the electronic news wire service of Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a widely read and highly credible Japanese business newspaper.

The reports came just before meetings in Washington of the International Monetary Fund and finance ministers from the seven leading industrialized democracies.

An adjustment in Japanese rates could be contentious because American officials have been advocating for the last two years that Japan and West Germany adopt more stimulative monetary and fiscal policies.

The hope of U.S. officials has been that faster growth in those two nations would increase the demand there for domestic and American products, helping to reduce the American trade deficit.

But recent developments suggest that the Japanese authorities believe that the threat to their economy from inflation is of more concern than the American trade deficit.

The Japanese inflation rate last year was zero, but consumer prices have been edging higher. Consumer prices rose a monthly 0.1 percent in August, and 0.4 percent from a year earlier.

Bank of Japan officials are also worried that rapid money supply growth — at a rate of 10 percent in recent months — could spur inflation.

Economists noted that earlier efforts by Japanese officials to encourage economic growth through stimulating domestic demand seem to be bearing fruit.

The Japanese housing market is in the midst of a boom, with housing starts rising at an annual rate of more than 25 percent from April through July.

(NTT, Reuters)

Japan Resisting Tighter Money

Resists

WASHINGTON — Japan is resisting any tightening of monetary conditions, its vice finance minister for international affairs said Friday.

Commenting before a speech here, Toyoo Gyohken said that the Bank of Japan was doing its best to maintain easy monetary conditions. Japan's discount rate is 2.5 percent. He said that there were strong market pressures for higher interest rates, however, including robust economic activity, an increased demand for funds and faster growth in the money supply.

Mr. Gyohken said one of the upward pressures on Japanese rates was the recent increase in the U.S. discount rate to 6 percent from 5.5 percent.

West German officials will be under scrutiny during the meeting because their country's near-constant decline in the winter and its modest improvement since seem to invalidate their assurances of faster growth.

But the nation's partners do not appear inclined to harp on that issue now.

"In private, sure," a senior French official said. "In public, I doubt it."

A stable dollar, then, is the overriding objective of these countries now. The exchange rates they set under the reference zone arrangement have never been officially disclosed. But financial analysts assume that the ranges are 1.80 to 1.90 DM and 140 to 150 yen to the dollar.

The currencies have been through some turmoil since the Louvre meeting. But the mark, which traded at about 1.82 Friday, was only about 0.25 percent below its level just before the Paris conference. The yen, at about 143.7 Friday, had declined about 6 percent.

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(NTT, Reuters)

DOLLAR: G-7 Support Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

going, coinciding with the IMF-World Bank gathering, is inopportune for making agreements.

The seven countries are also still trying to fulfill commitments they made in Paris. These include U.S. pledges of lower budget deficits, West German promises of tax cuts on Jan. 1, 1988, to accelerate economic growth, and similar commitments by the Japanese.

The nations pledged are intended to correct such strains on the world economy as the U.S. trade deficit and the trade surpluses of Japan and West Germany, and ultimately to deliver a stable dollar.

"The time to have new undertakings is when, A, you need them, and B, when it is likely you can get them," the senior Reagan administration official said.

"In terms of A, many — we included — would argue we're not really there. We still have very good stability resulting from the Louvre.

"The B question, when you can get them — we're clearly not there at this meeting," he added. "We're still performing on their promises, and we can't go to Germany and Japan and say, 'More stimulus, boys!'"

In the case of the United States, Mr. Baker has promised not only a large reduction in the federal budget deficit this year, which the industrial countries desire because the deficit contributes to imbalances in the world economy, but further reductions as well.

But Mr. Baker will not be able to confidently predict a lower 1988 deficit until the president decides whether to sign Congress's revised Gramm-Rudman-Hollings proposal, reducing next year's deficit by \$23 billion.

"You have a holding pattern," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, a former chief economist in the Reagan administration's budget office who is now an official at Bear, Stearns & Co. "People want a better feel for the numbers. It's unwise to act in an aggressive manner now."

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(NTT, Reuters)

Kaufman Sees Higher Bond Yields

Reverses

NEW YORK — Henry Kaufman, managing director of Salomon Brothers Inc., said the U.S. economy will grow briskly in the coming months, pushing U.S. government bond yields as much as a full percentage point higher to 10.50 percent by mid-1988.

In an interview, Mr. Kaufman, one of Wall Street's most influential economists, also said that the dollar will fall against other major currencies by about 10 percent in the next six months to below 130 yen and 1.70 Deutsche marks. It is currently trading around 1.62 DM and 144 yen, near the levels in February when leading industrial nations agreed to stabilize exchange rates.

Mr. Kaufman said he saw no reason to change the forecast he made in July that U.S. gross national product will grow by 3.2 percent over the year ending June 1988, partly because of rising net exports.

But as demands on domestic economic resources rise, he said, so will interest rates.

The 30-year Treasury bond yield, at 9.67 Friday, was likely to climb to 10 percent by the end of the year and may reach 10.50 percent by the middle of 1988, he said in the interview, on Wednesday.

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Bid, Offer. Includes 15-45 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days.

U.S. Bond Prices Hurt by Talk of Higher Japanese Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. government bonds remained under pressure Friday on expectations that interest rates would rise in major industrialized countries to forestall future inflation, dealers said.

On Thursday, prices of the benchmark 8.875 percent 30-year U.S. Treasury bond fell more than 1.25 points, or \$12.50 for every \$1,000 face amount, on reports that the Bank of Japan had decided to tighten monetary policy and encourage higher short-term interest rates.

This sent the 30-year bond down to 92, to yield 9.70 percent. Short-covering sent prices as high as 92 10/32 around the opening on Friday, but the bond later eased to close only slightly higher at 92 5/32 and yield 9.67 percent.

Dealers said the potential for higher Japanese rates was still hanging over the market on Friday.

Higher Japanese rates narrow the interest-rate gap between U.S. and Japanese government securities, eroding the attractiveness of U.S. bonds and the dollar. To remain competitive, U.S. rates would need to rise, which would undercut bond prices that move inversely to interest rates.

Recently, the gap for 10-year bonds has been about 3.40 percentage points.

The robust British economy and the traditional West German desire to counter the slightest rise in inflation have also raised fears that monetary officials in these nations might also push rates higher, dealers said.

Postponement of U.S. government securities auctions because of the debate over raising the debt ceiling has also hurt prices, dealers said, by increasing investors' concern over the market's ability to absorb a sudden heavy supply.

Reports of the Bank of Japan's policy shift were carried by the electronic news wire service of Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a widely read and highly credible Japanese business newspaper.

The reports came just before meetings in Washington of the International Monetary Fund and finance ministers from the seven leading industrialized democracies.

An adjustment in Japanese rates could be contentious because American officials have been advocating for the last two years that Japan and West Germany adopt more stimulative monetary and fiscal policies.

The hope of U.S. officials has been that faster growth in those two nations would increase the demand there for domestic and American products, helping to reduce the American trade deficit.

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Economists noted that earlier efforts by Japanese officials to encourage economic growth through stimulating domestic demand seem to be bearing fruit.

The Japanese housing market is in the midst of a boom, with housing starts rising at an annual rate of more than 25 percent from April through July.

(NTT, Reuters)

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume.

Table of stock prices with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume.

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices on the Amex and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX stock prices with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume.

SPORTS

Blue Jays Beat Tigers, Lose Fernandez; Cardinals Rally in 9th as Mets Fall Short

9th Innings in 2 Games Result in 3 1/2-Game Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — The National League's East Division race may have been decided in a 20-minute span Thursday night.

With the first-place St. Louis Cardinals and the second-place New York Mets simultaneously trailing in the ninth inning, each rallied to lead the bases. But the Cardinals came away with a 3-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates while in New York the Mets lost, 5-4, to the Montreal Expos.

"That was a big turn of events in about 20 minutes," said the Cardinals' manager, White Herzog.

"The Mets were interesting and we were getting beat. But the Big Mac attack came through. It was another breath-taking adventure."

Dan Driessen opened the Cardinals' ninth with a ground single to right off Jeff Robinson. After Willie McGee singled off the glove of second baseman Jose Lind to move pinch runner Cort Ford to third, Jim Cox came on in relief.

"The only reason I was doubled into left," scoring Ford, and sending McGee to third, John Morris walked intentionally, and rookie Lance Johnson grounded sharply to third baseman Darnell Coles, who dove to field the ball and tagged third for one out. But, still on the ground, he could not make a play at home as McGee scored easily.

In New York, Randy St. Claire, the Expos' third reliever of the ninth inning, held the Mets to just one run when he got Gary Carter to ground out to end that game.

"Losing our game was disappointing," said Tim Teufel, who had four hits. "Then when we get into the dressing room, and found that the Cardinals had won, that score has a dramatic change. We can't sleep much more and we can't split many more series."

After Teufel singled in Mookie Wilson with one out to make it 5-4, Bob McClure struck out Keith Hernandez, then walked Darryl



Tony Fernandez, sent flying by the sliding Bill Madlock, landed on his elbow and fractured it in the third inning.

Strawberry on four pitches and St. Claire relieved. Kevin McReynolds walked to lead the bases, but Carter grounded into a force at third.

"I'm frustrated, but I tried as hard as I could," Carter said.

Andres Galarraga's two-run homer, a mammoth shot that capped a three-run fifth, had given Montreal a 4-1 lead and was enough for Dennis Martinez to post his fourth straight victory over the Mets. He held them to five hits over five innings in capturing Rick Aguilera, who had won his previous seven starts dating to May 20.

Reds 5, Padres 4: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell homered and Barry Larkin doubled in the winning run against San Diego, whose rookie catcher, Benito Santiago, singled to extend his hitting streak to a club-record 26 games and tied the modern major-league mark for rookies set by Guy Carwright of the Chicago White Sox in 1943. The all-time rookie streak was set in 1899 by James Williams, who hit in 27 games for Pittsburgh.

Phillies 3, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Darren Daulton, leading off the 11th inning, hit a home run for Philadelphia.

Braves 8, Astros 7: In Atlanta, Dale Murphy capped a four-for-four game by singling in the winning run against Houston with two out in the ninth. Murphy also hit his 42d homer and drove in four runs.

(UPI, AP)

All-Star's Elbow Broken By Slide in 4-3 Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays took a 1 1/2-game lead Thursday night in the American League's East Division race with a 4-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the opener of a four-game series, and the first of seven games between the teams during the last 11 days of the regular season.

But the Blue Jays lost Tony Fernandez, their all-star shortstop and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

offensive catalyst, for the season after a hard — some said illegal — slide by the Tigers' Bill Madlock fractured Fernandez's elbow.

The play took place in the third inning, when Madlock led off with a single. Kirk Gibson had hit a soft grounder to second baseman Nelson Lirio, who flipped the ball to Fernandez crossing the bag. The shortstop got off a futile throw just before Madlock crashed into his knees with a shoulder block.

Fernandez's elbow came down on a wooden boarder that separates the artificial turf from the dirt sliding area at Exhibition Stadium. The game was delayed for six minutes while Fernandez was examined on the field, then he was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where during surgery his elbow was wired back together.

A crowd of 42,436 booed as Madlock left the field and again when the replay was shown on the scoreboard. Jim McKean, chief of the umpiring crew, phoned the press box with orders to stop showing the replay.

Second-base umpire Tim McClelland, who could have called an automatic double play, said later that he thought Madlock had slid legally.

"I can't believe anyone would question it," Madlock said of the slide. "I always thought you raised ball if a runner came in with his spikes high, but that it's part of the game when you try to break up a double play with a slide like that. Maybe we should go down there and kiss 'em next time."

Madlock, whose chest was bruised by Fernandez's knees, left for a pinch hitter in the fifth inning and was unsure if he would be able to play Friday night.

"I can understand Jimmy Williams being upset," Madlock said of the Blue Jays' manager, who called the slide illegal. "Fernandez is a big part of that team, but it was a freak thing. I feel badly that he was hurt, but what can I do. I was only trying to break up the double play and get us an extra out. As it was, we got the extra out and two runs because of it."

The AL's premier defensive shortstop, Fernandez had a .322 average and 67 runs batted in. Replacement Manny Lee is hitting .279 with 6 RBI in 36 at-bats.

"It was a super slide," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson, who added that "I expect my players to slide hard wherever we're playing Toronto for the pennant or Baltimore for fun."

The Tigers, who left the bases loaded in the first inning, went on to score twice in the third on an RBI single by Larry Herndon and a wild pitch by Mike Flanagan.

The Blue Jays then struck for four runs in the bottom of third against Jack Morris. Ernie Whit singled in two runs, Rance Mulliniks double in one and Morris threw his AL record-tying 22d wild pitch, enabling Whit to score.

Lee, who replaced Fernandez, helped preserve Toronto's lead in the seventh. After the Tigers made it 4-3 on Alan Trammell's single, Lee ran to his right and leaped to catch a line drive by Herndon, ending the inning with the tying run in scoring position.

Twice 4, Rangers 6: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola held Texas to three hits for eight innings, striking out 10, while the Twins won their sixth straight and closed in on their first division title since 1970.

Charlie Hough gave up six hits in his 12th complete game, but one was Greg Gagne's third major league inside-the-park homer, a soft liner with a man on that skipped under the glove of charging center fielder Bob Brower.

White Sox 4, Athletics 2: In Oakland, California, Floyd Bannister pitched a five-hitter for Chicago, although in the home ninth Mark McGwire hit his 47th homer, tying Toronto's George Bell for the major league lead after striking out his previous three at-bats.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 6: In Milwaukee, Mike Felder singled in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth after Boston's Wade Boggs, the AL's leading hitter, in his only pinch-hitting appearance this season, grounded out in the top of the inning, with runners on first and second and two out. (LAT, AP)

Games Called In NFL; Long Strike Seen

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Efforts to end the National Football League players' strike continued Thursday with no significant progress at the bargaining table and no reason to believe the walkout would end soon.

In fact, the more tangible fruits of Thursday's labors were sour. Two club executives who were called into the talks to discuss the union's proposal on free agency returned home and, in New York, the league announced that this weekend's games would not be played. They would thus become the first games to be affected by the strike, which began at the conclusion of Monday night's game.

The league said no decision had been made on when, or if, the games could be rescheduled, but that if the strike continued, the following weekend's games would be played with replacement players.

With all that, the club negotiators and their aides remaining at the bargaining table trying to narrow some of the many issues dividing the players and owners.

"We have six to eight weeks ahead of hard bargaining," said Jack Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council. "I feel we could get there on all of them, with the exception of free agency."

By all accounts, free agency remained the central issue in bargaining and the only one discussed in a two-hour meeting that ended at 2 A.M. Thursday — following a 6 1/2-hour session that had begun Wednesday afternoon — and in a third session that ended at 1:30 P.M. with the departure of two club presidents, Dan Rooney of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Tex Schramm of the Dallas Cowboys.

Their participation in the bargaining process came about as a result of a meeting Monday in New York between Gene Upshaw, the union's executive director, and the



Duval Lowe, one of the striking Los Angeles Rams, stepped around the glass after a window was broken in a van carrying wide receiver Sam Johnson and others through the picket line.

NFL commissioner, Pete Rozelle. Through Rooney and Schramm, Upshaw and other union officials would have an opportunity in a formal negotiating session to discuss free agency with owners, rather than with paid negotiators. Rooney's family has owned the Steelers from the earliest days of the franchise; Schramm became a minority owner of the Cowboys three years ago.

However, what union negotiators heard from them was apparently no different than what they had heard before from Donlan: The owners will not give the players unrestricted free agency.

"We were here to talk about free agency and we totally exhausted the subject," said Schramm. "Both parties are essentially at the same place they were before."

The union wants a system in which a player could move from one team to another without the first club being entitled to the right of first refusal or compensation from the second club — which is the system in effect now and one the owners want to maintain.

In their discussions Thursday, negotiators from each side had a chance to express an opinion. Donlan said, "There was not a shinking violet in the room."

There was not a hint of conciliation, either. Asked if union officials were disappointed at his and Schramm's departure, Rooney said, "I wouldn't say they were very happy."

Dick Berthelsen, a lawyer for the union and one of its negotiators, said the departure would not materially affect negotiations. But, as Rooney had suggested, he did not sound too happy about it, either.

"I guess they are more interested in getting their scabs together than negotiating," Berthelsen said, referring to efforts by NFL clubs to sign and field teams of replacement players. According to the current plan, if the strike were to affect games scheduled for Oct. 4-5, the replacement teams would play.

Marvin Powell of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, the union president, also criticized management for trying to "isolate" the union's bargaining priorities and for "dashing the players' hopes after raising them" by agreeing to have Rooney and Schramm at the table.

"Any thoughts that it would be a one week, two-week or a three-week strike is probably wishful thinking, or someone is being misled," said Schramm.

The last NFL strike, in 1982, lasted 57 days and wiped out seven weeks of the season.

Picket Line Confrontations Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — As talks to end the NFL strike instead slowly ended hopes for a quiet settlement in the four-day-old walkout, confrontations on the picket lines did not improve, either, as players again hurled eggs and other objects and smashed windows of vehicles carrying their replacements to work.

In Anaheim, California, a Los Angeles Rams offensive lineman, Robert Cox, put his fist through a window of a van carrying replacements and defensive end Doug Reed pelted the van with eggs, shouting, "Go home, strikebreakers."

In Indianapolis, quarterback Gary Hogeboom defied the union, as he had said he would, and arrived for practice as striking Colts threw eggs at a bus.

Then Friday morning, a busload of replacement players had a heated confrontation with striking players and some 100 supporting AFL-CIO picketers. The picketers pelted the bus windows, banged their signs on its side and tried to block its progress. Bus driver Harold Williams, 63, said two windows were broken and a side mirror was torn off.

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In Irving, Texas, the Dallas Cowboys' player representative, Doug Coe, said the strikers, who included veterans Randy White and Don Sorenson, "have been getting off easy down here" but that that would end.

White said that when the veterans return, "if they feel like I let them down and if they don't want me to be their defensive captain, they can elect another one."

"I'm not here to win a popularity contest. If guys don't like me for what I did, that's just the way it's going to be."

He passed through the pickets practically unnoticed late Thursday compared to the free agents' bus, which was splattered with eggs. But earlier, running back Tony Dorsett called White "Captain Scab" and linebacker Jeff Rohrer said "I can forgive, but I'll never forget."

All the defections were not from ranks of the strikers. In San Diego, former New York Giants defensive back Elvis Patterson, recruited as a replacement by the Chargers, stopped practicing and joined the picket lines.

In Kansas City, Missouri, tight end Paul Coffman and linebacker Dino Hackett of the Chiefs apologized for waving shoguns on the picket line Wednesday. "We thought it would be funny," Coffman said. "And to the people who were here and know us, it was. But we used poor judgment."

The Washington Redskins' camp in Herndon, Virginia, also was quiet Wednesday. Two windows had been smashed on a bus carrying replacements, but the team obtained a temporary court injunction prohibiting strikers from stopping those trying to cross the picket line.

Uniformed police kept order Thursday at the Houston Oilers' training camp, where on Wednesday the non-union players were pelted by eggs and a rock that they reported for practice. (AP, LAT, UPI)

But the Betting Goes On, Mate

The Associated Press

RENO, Nevada — Bettors facing a bleak weekend without the National Football League can wager on a Down Under version of the Super Bowl.

Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book posted Thursday its first line on Australian Rules Football to "help fill that awful void," said Terry Cox, assistant sports book manager.

Harrah's listed the Carlton Blues, 18-4, as six-point favorites Saturday over the Hawthorn Blues, 17-5, in a rematch of last year's Victorian Football League grand national final.

Cox said the idea of posting odds on the game came partly as an effort to find an alternative to NFL betting during the strike and partly because the hotel-casino's general manager, Ron Jeffrey, is from Australia and is "quite interested in getting something going on it."

Cox added that he was surprised to learn that British bookies don't post odds on Australian football.

"I've always heard that they book anything: life on Mars, presidential elections and everything else," he said. "Maybe we'll find out why they don't do it."

Ryder Cup: A Dominion at Stake

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, a dozen U.S. golf pros will play for nothing. Yet they may care more about rescuing the Ryder Cup from the cursed hands of the Europeans than they have about winning any other tournament this year.

All summer, millionaires like Ray Floyd and Fuzzy Zoeller have muttered about playing better so they'd make the Ryder Cup team and atone for the awful things they did to lose it in 1985. About three seconds after he won the PGA title, Larry Nelson said, "Great. This means Lanny Wadkins and I can team up again in Ryder Cup. You know, we're 9-0 against 'em."

All season, Jack Nicklaus murmured about "this team" and whether the better sort of people were going to be wearing U.S. colors on the ground at the Belfry in England, Ohio, the last weekend in September.

As nonplaying captain, he took the matter seriously, indeed, he took it to the Belfry in England in 1985 and lost the biennial match for only the second time since 1933 was bad enough. But to lose on home soil, something that had never happened, and at his club, too, is a fate Nicklaus finds unthinkable.

It's often said that the Ryder Cup is like the America's Cup: No boat can take about it until it is playing for its precious title held in international prestige — and the millions of dollars of ancillary contracts linked to U.S. golf.

And this a dead even match. Europe barely lost, 14½-13½ in 1983 at Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, when Wadkins hit a full wedge to a foot of the final hole to tie the match. At the Belfry, with fans heckling Zoeller, Floyd and Craig Stadler into what some called chaos, the U.S. lost badly, 16½ to 11½.

When grousches gather to gut golf, they focus on the inherent weaknesses in the PGA Tour version of the game: There's no man-against-man or team-against-team competition, no variety. But in the Ryder Cup it's not even man for himself. On Sunday, there are

U.S. captain Jack Nicklaus, left, discussed strategy with team member Tom Kite during a practice round Thursday.



U.S. captain Jack Nicklaus, left, discussed strategy with team member Tom Kite during a practice round Thursday.

12 match play showdowns, for a point apiece. On Friday and Saturday mornings, each captain sends out four two-man teams to play "foursomes"; each team has one ball and the men alternate shots, setting up a partner's strength and avoiding disasters. On Friday and Saturday afternoons, the captains name four two-man teams for "fourball." Each man plays his own ball and low man wins the hole for his team. This calls for hell-bent, make-a-birdie strategy.

Nicklaus and Tony Jacklin, the European captain, will have to decide which men to pair in foursomes and fourball. Then, on Sunday, they will have to array the troops, Nov. 1 to 12.

Bland consistency isn't always rewarded in such a colorful format. This is pro golf's one week for franchise high jinks and team blizzards.

Nicklaus has admitted that he has set up his course "fast and firm" to favor his team. He has noted to the good people of the Columbus area that British fans have been rude. He has underlined how adversely another defeat would effect the image of American golf.

To know how much this Ryder Cup means to American golf, you only have to know how much it means to Nicklaus. He was captain in the 1983 victory, and he's the man who did it after Wadkins' wedge shot for birdie?

"It's true," he has been quoted as saying. "I did kick the spot where he played the shot."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's and Thursday's Linescores

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 5, Toronto 3

Philadelphia 6, Detroit 2

Minnesota 5, Milwaukee 3

Seattle 5, Oakland 3

California 5, Kansas City 3

St. Louis 5, Houston 3

San Diego 5, Cleveland 3

Texas 5, Baltimore 3

Seattle 5, Oakland 3

Philadelphia 6, Detroit 2

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Texas 5, Baltimore 3

Seattle 5, Oakland 3

Philadelphia 6, Detroit 2

Minnesota 5, Milwaukee 3

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team W L Pct GB

Toronto 74 59 .554 -

Detroit 62 69 .473 1 1/2

Philadelphia 62 69 .473 1 1/2

Minnesota 57 74 .434 2 1/2

Seattle 57 74 .434 2 1/2

California 57 74 .434 2 1/2

St. Louis 57 74 .434 2 1/2

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Minnesota 57 74 .434 2 1/2

Seattle 57 74 .434 2 1/2

Transition

BASEBALL

Associated Press

BALTIMORE—Assigned Alex Maris, outfielder, to Rochester, International League.

BOSTON—Offered Bill Fischer, pitching coach, to Worcester, Eastern League.

CHICAGO—Released Don MacLeod, pitcher, to the American League.

CLEVELAND—Released Don MacLeod, pitcher, to the American League.

DALLAS—Released Don MacLeod, pitcher, to the American League.

DENVER—Released Don MacLeod, pitcher, to the American League.

Detroit 62 69 .473 1 1/2

Philadelphia 62 69 .473 1 1/2

Minnesota 57 74 .434 2 1/2

Seattle 57 74 .434 2 1/2

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Minnesota 57 74 .434 2 1/2

Seattle 57 74 .434 2 1/2

California 57 74 .434 2 1/2

St. Louis 57 74 .434 2 1/2

San Diego 57 74 .434 2 1/2

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OBSERVER

'Ten Little Candidates'

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — "Madam," said the butler just as cocktail time, "I am afraid there is a corpse in the library." All of us knew what that meant. A tiresome weekend with a gunshow saying, "Nobody leaves this room."

The Unsinkable Molly Yard of NOW

By Jacqueline Trescott
WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — When Nancy Reagan held a luncheon to celebrate the centennial of Eleanor Roosevelt's birth, Molly Yard knew what she had to do.



Molly Yard, 50 years of unreconstructed liberalism.

her militant, unwavering feminism and her institutional memory are considered major assets by many NOW-minded women. So is her age, even if she won't tell you exactly what it is.

THE INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE of Friday September 25 Appears today on Page 14
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